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SIXPENCE.

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MR. BALFOUR VOTES FOR MR. WALTER LONG, IN THE STRAND DIVISION: THE UNIONIST EX-PREMIER LEAVING WESTMINSTER CITY HALL AFTER RECORDING HIS VOTE.

Mr. Balfour was one of those who caused Mr. Walter Long, the Unionist candidate for the Strand, to be returned by a majority of 3213. On the same day, Mr. Balfour himself was returned for the City of London, polling 17,907 votes; while for the other seat Sir F. G. Banbury polled 17,302. Sir Hugh Bell, the single Liberal candidate for the City, polled 4623.

Mr. L. Costello, the unsuccessful Liberal candidate for the Strand, gained 1627 votes.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]

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HUNGARY; AND A NOVEL.

Picturesque Hungary. Hungarian politics have attracted the attention of many recent British writers, but the picturesque aspects of the country are by no means familiar.

In "Hungary: Painted by Adrian and Marianne Stokes; Described by Adrian Stokes" (Black) there is a feast of colour. The low tones of most of the landscapes—river and mountain scenes—painted by Mr. Stokes contrast piquantly with the brilliant peasant costumes whose reluctant wearers Mrs. Stokes has skilfully portrayed. Peasants in Hungary, it appears, are too full of life to enjoy the repose necessary in a model, even when superstitious ideas do not prevent their posing. Each of the artists also contributes village scenes to this pleasant volume. Mr. Stokes keeps clear of political questions. Magyars, Slovaks, Rumanians, Gipsies meet peacefully in his pages, and when he does stumble upon a Parliamentary election dominated by troops, he is apparently at some pains not to understand it. But he is sportsman as well as artist, and can describe a day's shooting excellently. The personal charm of the Magyars is undisputed, and it is a pity that there is so little accommodation for tourists in the villages. Few of us have time to wander for months, like Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, in remote districts. In always calling Magyar "the Hungarian language" Mr. Stokes is begging a difficult and keenly disputed question of terms. Half the trouble in Hungary is due to the fact that the Magyars—a minority of the population—have only one word to express "Magyar" in the racial sense and "Hungarian" in the political sense. Thus the non-Magyar nationalities are made to appear as foreigners in their own country.

"It Never Can Happen Again." The fortunate reader of Mr. William De Morgan's "It Never Can Happen Again" (Heinemann) is the last person to need commiseration on the score of its length. The unlucky one is he who is intimidated by a certain outcry, or debarred by the action of the libraries—whose interests are, of course, their own affair—from reading one of the most delightful books of the decade. The great Victorians, among whom Mr. De Morgan, for all his belated advance upon literature, is to be reckoned, made much of their minor characters. "The kitchen, no less than the drawing-room, had its glass wall. So Mrs. Steptoe, first as Aunt Stingy (with a hard "g," please), and then as a Wimbleton cook, lives in the eye of the observer. It is not a matter for any concern but congratulation, that Lizarann and Jim Coupland intrude themselves into the story of Challis's infatuation for the high-born Judith, for the human interest is far more with little Lizarann than with the intriguing pair. The Challis affair is, in fact, dreary, in spite of gilded halls and the glamour of the man as a popular author. It is impossible to feel more than a faint sympathy for Challis, whose matrimonial ventures were as shortsighted as his excursion into moonlight romance. There is none of this lukewarmness about the Couplands, whom we meet in a slum, and leave united in death. Their history goes straight to the heart; and few people, we think, will be able to read it to the end without emotion. For the rest, "It Never Can Happen Again" is full of wit, of the kindly wisdom of an elder, and of the singleness of vision that sees the Divine purposes behind even the failures of humanity.

A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE NORTH POLE

Taken by COMMANDER ROBERT E. PEARY,

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Willing's Press Guide, 1910.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"CAPTAIN KIDD." AT WYNDHAM'S.

THERE is no denying that Mr. Seymour Hicks's new play with music contains a good deal more story and a good many more laughable situations than the average musical comedy. "Captain Kidd" owes its plot to that entertaining farce of Mr. Richard Harding Davis's, "The Dictator," and the framework of the piece is sufficiently retained in its new form to permit of our taking an intelligent interest in the action. The hero of the play, it will be remembered, is a bland but dare-devil scamp, here made a Peer, who imagines he is being pursued by the law on a charge of murder, and readily changes places with the American Consul of a republic in Central or South America. But in this capacity he finds himself involved in complications of sentiment with a fiery Spanish beauty and of hostility with a truculent President, and though he manages to distract the lady's attentions towards a missionary, it is only by using a Marconi instrument to get into touch with a British war-ship that he escapes from the President's clutches. How easily an actor of Mr. Seymour Hicks's restless, irrepressible vivacity adapts himself to such a part as that of Lord Albany, the sham Captain Kidd, how he bubbles over with high spirits and indulges in mimicry, and shows up the secrets of the stage, and improvises in general, admirers of his restless personality will well understand. How prettily, too, Miss Ellaline Terriss, playing once more with her husband after quite a long interval, represents a girl who has come out to the republic to marry the missionary, but meets with a better fate, with what daintiness this stage-favourite sings trifles in the way of songs, and goes through a love-scene in dumb show with Mr. Hicks, those who have watched her career will be glad to discover for themselves. It is for her that Mr. Leslie Stuart, the composer, has written some of his most taking melodies—for instance, that of her first ditty, "In Peru," and of another, entitled "The Blue Lagoon." The management has made a find in Miss Ivy St. Heller, an artist in miniature, who has got comedy gifts and a voice of unusual volume; and there is plenty of talent besides in the cast, just as there is plenty of fun and liveliness in the production.

"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD." AT THE CRITERION.

There are plays on which our public insists upon passing an independent judgment, and a case in point is "Charles Marlowe's" droll farce, "When Knights Were Bold." The piece is far happier in idea than in execution; the scheme was worthy of something much better than the conventional treatment given it by the author. To a dramatist of resource and historical instinct all sorts of delightful possibilities should open out the moment he conceives the notion of plunging a modern weakling into the armour and the warlike atmosphere of mediæval times. Still, though "Charles Marlowe" has not made enough of her opportunities, she has devised a sufficient number of quaint situations to make her play one of the most popular of our day, and she has the advantage of finding in Mr. James Welch an interpreter whose unflagging spirits and comic energy have often made a poor play seem entertaining. Once more he reappears in the rôle of the degenerate Sir Guy, and makes his audience (at the Criterion) rock with laughter. Once more he has the assistance of Miss Audrey Ford and an adequate company, and once more it looks as if the piece were in for a long run.

THE FOLLIES. AT THE APOLLO.

The Follies have become indispensable to London, which knows it can always count, when they set the board, upon a feast of fun and wit and good-humoured satire. They have made some changes in their programme of "potted" plays, the most significant being a burlesque of the Drury Lane pantomime and of the various plays for children now being given in West-End theatres. They take off inimitably the comic methods of Mr. Wilkie Bard and Mr. George Graves. They emphasise ludicrously the smallness of the child-players concerned with the representation of "Pinkie" and "The Blue Bird"; they indulge in deliriously droll dances; they travesty the average patriotic ditty and the average spectacular procession; they do wonders, in fine, in the way of affording innocent merriment, the chief heroes of the occasion being Mr. Pelissier and Mr. Lewis Sydney. But the whole company, including vivacious Miss Gwennie Mars, works with a will, and does its share towards furnishing an entertainment which is as unique as it is delightful.

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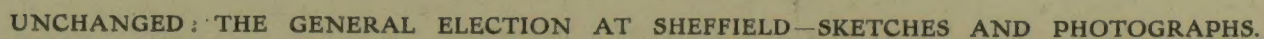
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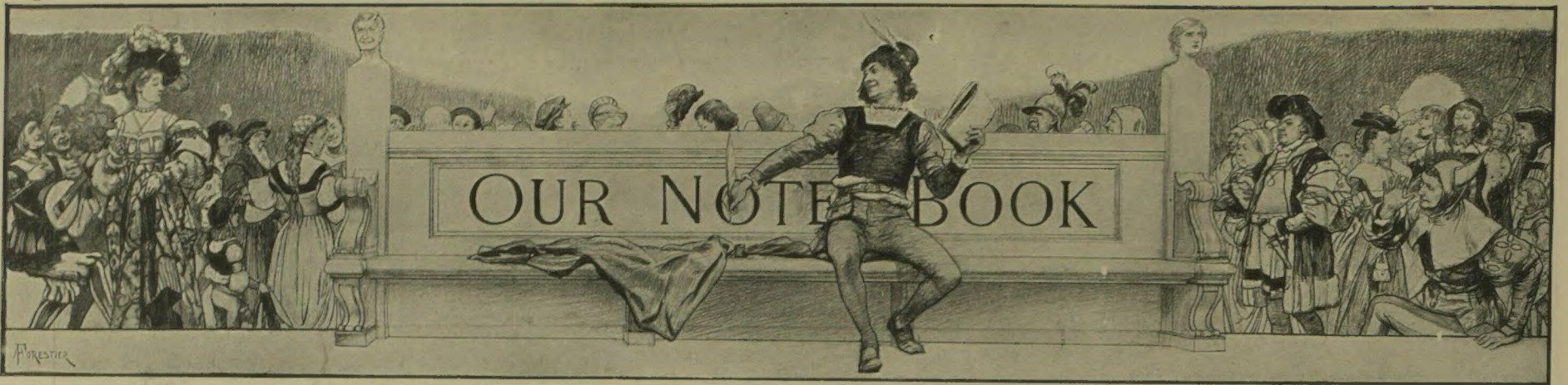
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The five divisions of Sheffield returned one Labour member, one Liberal, and three Unionists. Thus the representation remains unchanged, and the old members for the City retain their seats.

For much assistance in the preparation of this page, and especially for the loan of sketches, we are indebted to the courtesy of the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

WE are all living in a much more extraordinary country than we know. That is the one quite valuable effect of a General Election on the mind. If we saw a primly dressed old spinster with a Prayer Book, we should be at least interested to learn that she believed in cannibalism. If we watched a quiet little clerk trotting up to his office, it would arrest our attention to be told that he thought he was the rightful Pope of Rome. But, believe me, England is packed with people quite as prosaic who believe things quite as demoniac or gigantesque. And the real and eternal fun of an election is that these people express themselves. They write letters. They ask questions. A man begins actually to understand that England is Elfland.

If I say that there is something quite eerie and elfish about the ignorance of people, I must hasten to add two important explanations. First, I do not mean ignorance in any disputable or imaginative sense; in any sense which can conceivably be a difference of opinion. Personally I think Haeckel (let us say) an extravagantly ignorant man; to anybody who knows Christian history, his remarks about Christian history are enough to make an ox laugh. Personally I think Lord Milner an ignorant man, specially ignorant about England, of course, but pretty fairly ignorant about everything except journalism. But these are opinions, or rather, convictions. I do not profess that they are patent facts. Christianity and England are things not so very easy to understand. But I am talking about ignorance of indubitable fact—such ignorance as I should show if I said that Dickens wrote "Vanity Fair" or that Shropshire was an island.

Now, the amount of this sort of definite black-and-white ignorance is something almost past belief. For example, a nice old vicar in Hampshire was severely rebuked the other day by the *Daily News*, though he had done nothing worse than believe everything that was said in the *Daily Mail*. But oddly enough, the *Daily News* did not remark at all on the one really extraordinary thing in this very ordinary old gentleman's remarks. He described Lloyd-George as a little solicitor and McKenna as a little schoolmaster simply because he had seen these descriptions in his daily paper that morning. But after that the dear old gentleman added an indignant phrase of his own: "Winston Churchill, a newspaper reporter." I am sure he added it in entire good faith. I am sure he really thought that Mr. Winston Churchill had raised himself from rough beginnings in the gutters of Grub Street. He probably thought there was no more connection between Winston Churchill and Randolph Churchill than between Will Crooks and Sir William Crookes. The fact that Mr. Winston Churchill is a hereditary statesman, the child of one of the most exalted and opulent of the great aristocratic houses, is a fact which might be urged in Mr. Churchill's favour or against him. It might be used to show that he is a born ruler and fighter; or it might be used to show that he is a corrupt and luxurious *poseur*. But it is a fact; as it is a fact that there is a cross on St. Paul's. But of this fact, merely as a fact, this good country clergyman was simply and blankly ignorant. This is the kind of innocence and credulity that really

reveals itself on every side during a General Election. The other day a lady, hearing I was a Liberal, asked me if I really thought it would be better for the Germans to rule us. Supposing this to be legitimate party satire, I answered in similar vein. I said that a good many Germans do rule us already; and get coronets for doing it. The simple words she said in reply stunned me like clubs of stone. I found she thought that Mr. Asquith did, literally and openly, recommend that the Kaiser should be made King of England. She thought that was his public programme.

It marks ladies even more than landladies. It would be harder to find a cabman (round Westminster anyhow) who does not know that Winston Churchill is an aristocrat; it would be easier to find five of these country clergymen who do not know it. It would be harder to persuade a charwoman that an ordinary well-fed duffer like myself really wanted to be ruled by Germans; it would be easier to prove it to fifteen fastidious gentlewomen of small private means. The small gentry aim especially at being protected; and they are protected, even from the most glaring truths.

But over and above this, there is in what are called the educated classes a vast amount of what can be called accidental ignorance; the ignorance of London people about the country, of country people about the latest urban developments, of good party men about the arguments in the opposition newspapers, of strong sectaries about the tenets of other religions. Stirred up all together, they make a rich and savoury mass of misunderstanding into which it is a delight to plunge.

The truth is that there are no educated classes; simply because there is no such thing as education. There is this kind of education and that kind of education, and therefore there are this and that styles of educated men. A man may have lectured about horses before the Royal Society, and yet he may not find that he knows all about horses on Derby Day—nay, he may be able to dissect a horse without being any the more able to ride him. A young politician may know a great deal about economics, and still not know much about economy. And the mistakes made by bishops, bankers, or biologists are just as much due to their ignorance as the mistakes of a child about the alphabet or a savage about the moon. Each one of us is ludicrously ignorant of something; most of us of most things. The whole difference between a conceited man and a modest one is concerned only with how far he is conscious of those hundred professions in which he would be a failure, of those hundred examinations which he could not pass. I do not mind Roberts knowing he is the best billiard-player, and even rearing his head to the stars on that account. But I like him to remember (to say over to himself, as a sort of litany) that he may be the worst trombone-player in the world, that he may be, and probably is, a poor danner of socks, a third-rate naval architect, a bad mimic, a disappointing tight-rope dancer, an unsatisfactory Latin commentator, and quite a failure in the tilting-yard. It may be difficult to keep all these potential failures of oneself before one's imagination at once. But it is worth trying, being full of gigantesque humility.

One way to do it would be to confer degrees of special ignorance like the present degrees of special knowledge.

A man might have letters after his name stating the things he knew particularly little about. D.D., instead of meaning Doctor of Divinity, might mean Deficient in Divinity. F.R.S., instead of standing for Fellow of the Royal Society, might stand for the words Fellow Rotten at Science. It would be very sweetening and salutary for all of us if we had to put on all our visiting-cards or local directories some statement of our more startling forms of ignorance. But I, for one, should have such a magnificently long string of letters after my name that it would be really inconvenient.

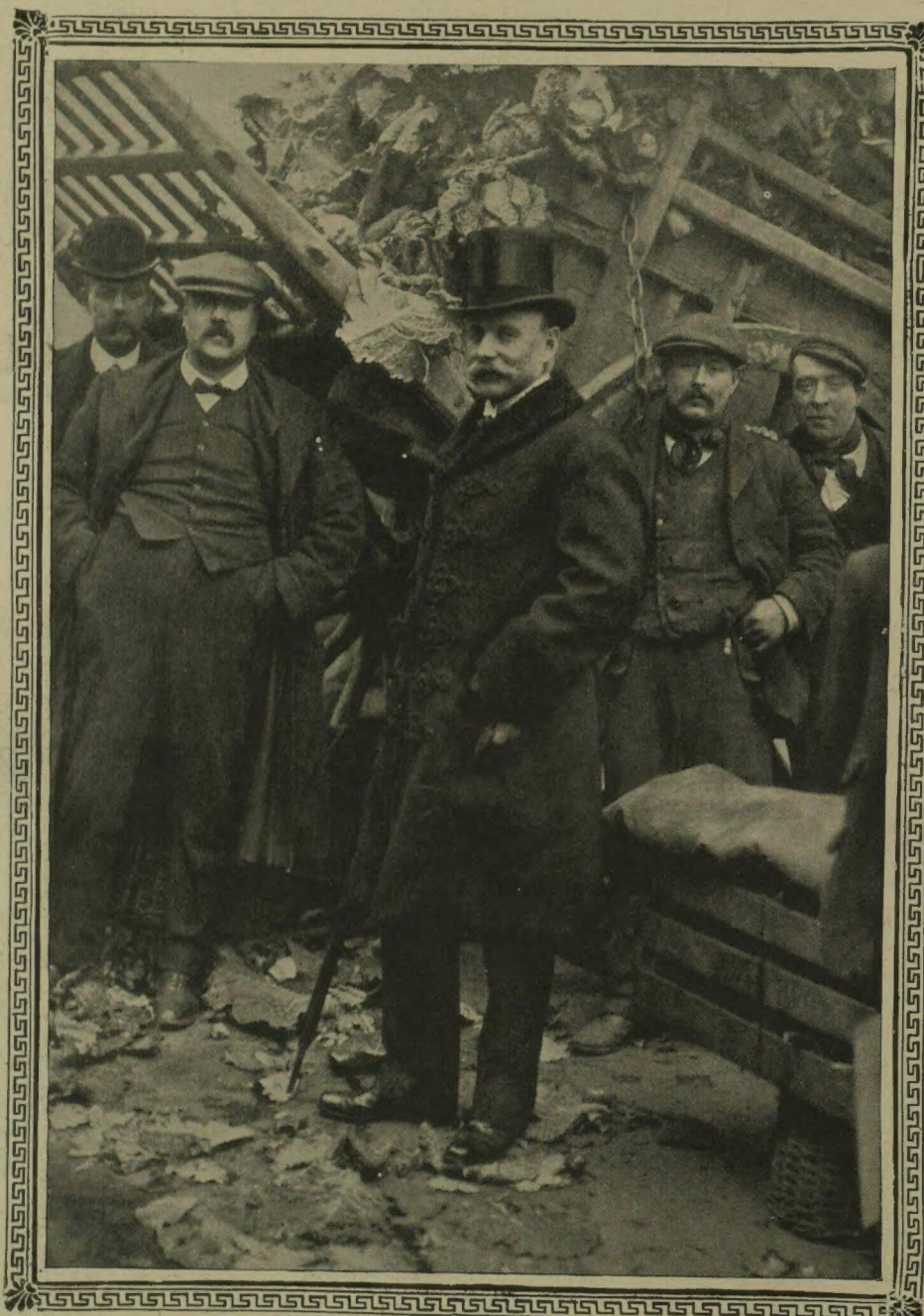


Photo. L.N.A.

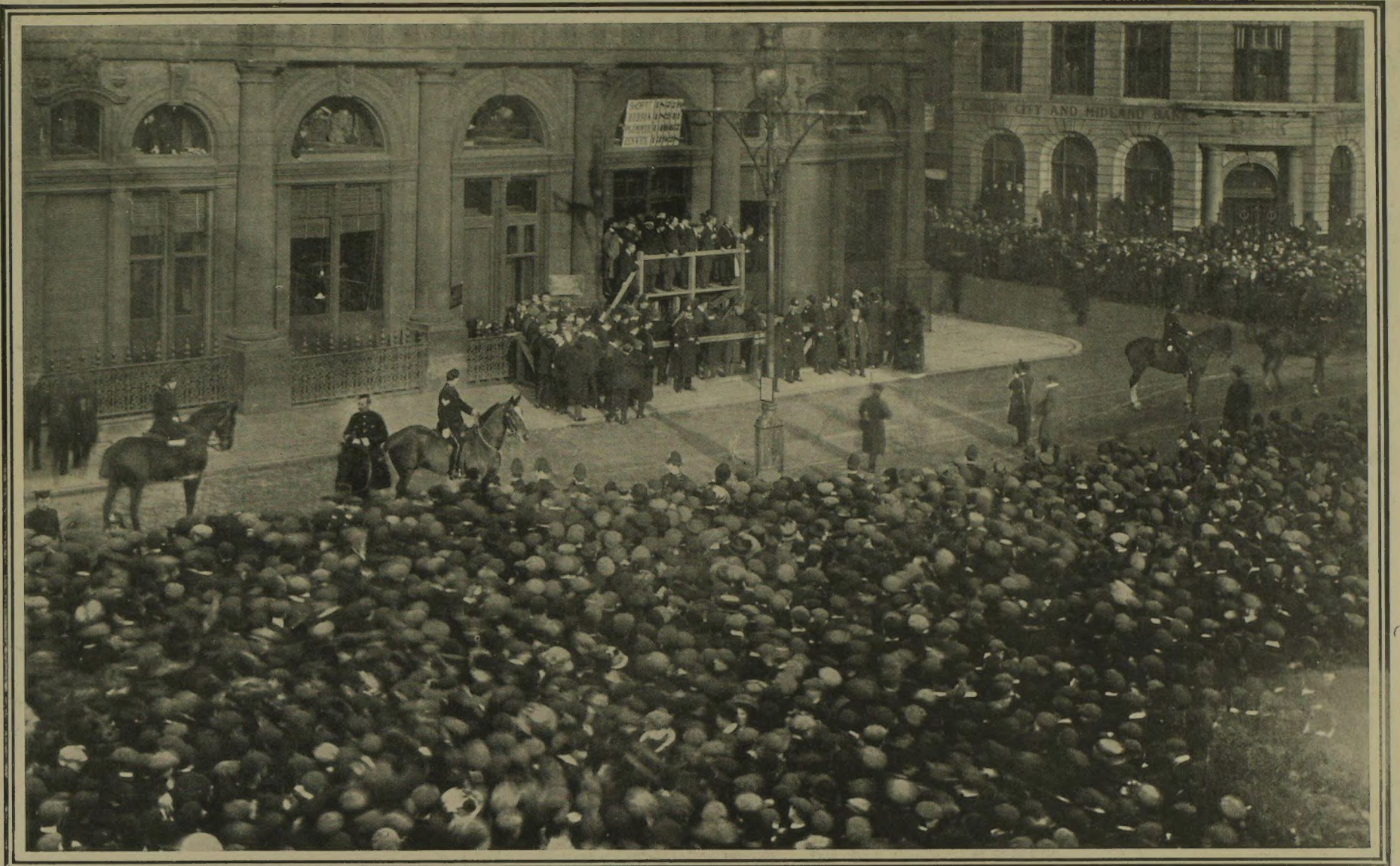
IN COVENT GARDEN MARKET ON POLLING DAY: THE RIGHT HON. WALTER H. LONG, M.P., CANVASSING SOME OF HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Mr. Walter Long, who has been returned for the Strand Division by the handsome majority of 3213, was very active in the district during the polling last Monday. In the morning he paid a visit to Covent Garden Market, where our photograph was taken, and discussed the political situation with the dealers and porters there. Mr. Long was founder and chairman of the Budget Protest League, and has been among the most vigorous of Mr. Lloyd-George's opponents. He has sat in Parliament since 1880, for various constituencies, and has held many important offices. From 1886 to 1892 he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, from 1895 to 1900 President of the Board of Agriculture, from 1900 to 1905 President of the Local Government Board, and for some months in the latter year Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Her only doubt was whether this well-known Liberal scheme was really quite wise. I repeat, we are rediscovering Fairyland.

But the second truth to be added to any description of public ignorance is much more sharp and arresting. The truth is this—that this ignorance is not separately, nor even specially, characteristic of the poorer classes. On the contrary, it is rather curiously common and continuous in the educated classes. It is found among vicars, even more than among vagrants.

AN INTERESTING DECLARATION; AND A MOST INTERESTING RECOUNT: AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE; AND AT WANDSWORTH.



ANNOUNCING THE RETURN OF THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE AND THE LABOUR CANDIDATE: THE DECLARATION OF THE POLL
AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

One Liberal gain was obtained at Newcastle-on-Tyne, which returns two members. Mr. E. Shortt was the successful Liberal candidate; Mr. W. Hudson the successful Labour candidate.

PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.



WHERE THE VOTING-PAPERS WERE THRICE SCRUTINISED: ONE OF THE RECOUNTS IN PROGRESS IN WANDSWORTH
TOWN HALL—SHOWING, ON THE RIGHT, SIR H. KIMBER, AND, ON THE LEFT, MR. W. WARREN.

Although Wandsworth polled on Monday last, the result of the election was not known until late on Tuesday afternoon. The counting began at the Town Hall at ten o'clock in the morning on Tuesday. The first count credited Sir H. Kimber, the Unionist candidate, with a majority of 4441. It was then found that there was a slight discrepancy between the numbers given as a result of the count, and the total number of votes recorded. Mr. Warren, the Liberal candidate, asked, therefore, for a recount. At the end of this, Mr. Warren, seeing that certain of the papers in the counted bundle were not the right way up, demanded another scrutiny. It was eventually found that Sir Henry Kimber's majority was 4439.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY L.N.A.]

"NO CHANGE" LEEDS: ELECTED AND UNELECTED CANDIDATES; AND INCIDENTS.



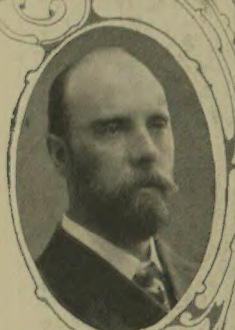
MR. R. ARMITAGE,
The Liberal who was returned for
Leeds (Central), with Mrs. Armitage.



FREE TRADE UNION OFFICES, IN THE WINDOWS OF WHICH GERMAN BREAD
WAS EXHIBITED.



MR. J. D. BIRCHALL,
Defeated Unionist Candidate for Leeds
(North), outside his committee-room.



MR. R. ARMITAGE (L),
Elected for Leeds (Central)
by a majority of 621.



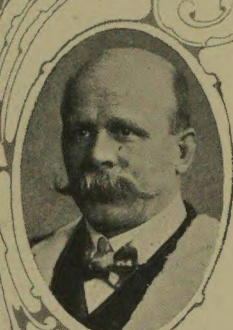
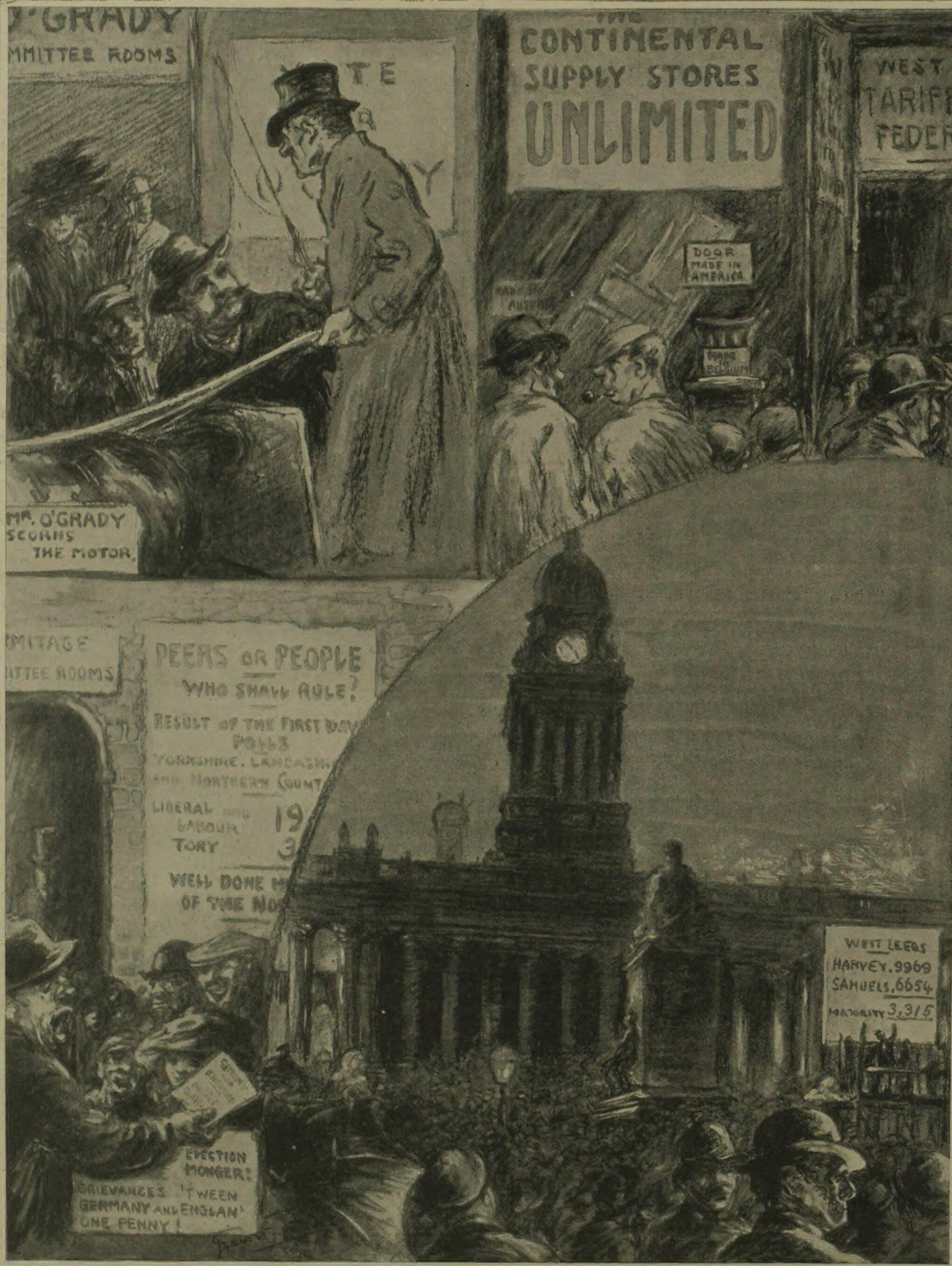
MR. MIDDENBROOK (L),
Elected for Leeds
(South) by a majority
of 4603.



MR. W. H. CLARKE (U),
The defeated Candidate
for Leeds (East).



MR. T. E. HARVEY (L),
Elected for Leeds (West)
by a majority of 3315.



MR. J. GORDON (U),
The defeated Candidate
for Leeds (Central).



MR. W. NICHOLSON (U),
The defeated Candidate
for Leeds (South).



MR. J. O'GRADY (Lab.)
Elected for Leeds (East)
by a majority of 3065.



MR. S. SAMUEL (U),
Defeated Candidate for
Leeds (West).

WHEN THE FIGHT WAS AT ITS HEIGHT: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

There was no change made in the representation of Leeds. Four Liberals were returned, and one Labour member.

Sketches by Ernest Forbes, our Special Artist at Leeds; Photographs by Rosemont and Illustrations Bureau.

"BIRRELLING" AT BRISTOL: A POLLING-DAY DEMONSTRATION.

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT BRISTOL.



CHEERING THEIR OWN: SUPPORTERS OF MR. BIRRELL GREETING A WORKMAN ON HIS WAY TO VOTE FOR THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE FOR BRISTOL (NORTH).

Mr. Birrell retained his seat for Bristol (North) by a majority of 1346. As in previous years, Bristol (East) returned a Liberal; Bristol (South), a Liberal; and Bristol (West), a Unionist.



THE REV. BERTRAM POLLOCK,
D.D., C.V.O.,
Appointed Bishop of Norwich.

Pollock, Master of Wellington College, to the See of Norwich, vacant through the resignation of Bishop Sheepshanks. Dr. Pollock has ruled Wellington since 1893, and is a Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the King. He has also acted as examining chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield.

Born in 1863 and educated at Charterhouse and Trinity, Cambridge, he was for seven years an assistant-master at Marlborough, and was ordained at Salisbury in 1890. His brother, Mr. E. M. Pollock, K.C., has this week been elected for Warwick and Leamington as a Conservative. Dr. Pollock is unmarried.

Deep sympathy will be felt with the relatives and friends of Lieutenant J. S. B. Harvey, who was accidentally killed last week at Tughlakabad Camp, near Delhi, by the explosion of a shell amongst the marking-party during artillery practice. A gunner was also killed, and three others were injured. Lieutenant Harvey, who belonged to the 94th Company of the Royal Garrison Artillery, was a popular and promising young officer.

Vice-Admiral Winsloe's appointment to the chief command of the China Squadron left vacant the position of Fourth Sea Lord of the Admiralty, which has been filled by the selection of Captain Charles E. Madden, who is an officer of great distinction and experience. He saw active service during the Egyptian War of 1882, in the Mediterranean. He attained to Captain's rank in 1901, and in 1905 he was appointed Naval Assistant to the Controller of the Navy. Two years later he took command of the *Dreadnought*, and at the same time was appointed Chief of the Staff of the Home Fleet, in whose organisation he took a considerable part. In 1908 he became Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Captain H. E. S. Cordeaux, who succeeds Sir H. Hesketh Bell as Governor of Uganda, has had considerable experience in Colonial administration. He was educated at Cheltenham College and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in Classics in 1892. He entered the Army, and in 1896 became a Lieutenant on the Indian Staff Corps. Two

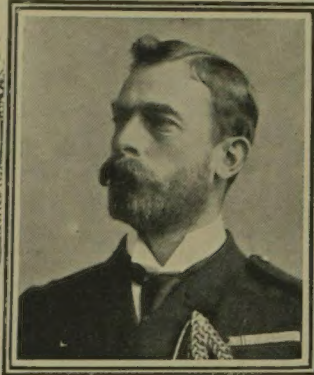
PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

HEAD masters of great schools are frequently

chosen as Bishops, doubtless on account of their experience in organisation and government. The latest instance is the appointment of the Rev. Bertram



THE LATE LIEUT. J. S. B.
HARVEY, R.G.A.,
Killed in an Artillery Accident
near Delhi.



CAPTAIN CHARLES EDWARD
MADDEN, C.V.O.,
Appointed Fourth Sea Lord of the
Admiralty.



CAPTAIN H. E. S. CORDEAUX,
C.B., C.M.G.,
Appointed Governor and Commander-
in-Chief of Uganda.

years later, he joined the Bombay political service, and the same year was appointed Assistant Resident at Berbera, on the Somali coast. There, during the next eight years, he was

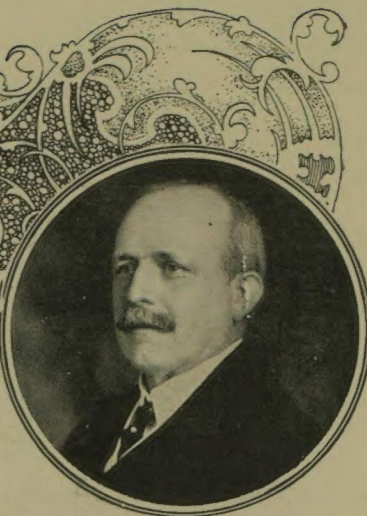
known him. Mr. Baker was born in 1845, at York, and was educated at the Grammar School there. He entered the service of the Great Northern Railway, but while still a young man, he went to the United States and thence to Montreal, where he was employed by the Allan Steamship Line. In 1871 he became accountant of the Brockville and Ottawa and Canada Central Railways, and eventually rose to the position of general manager. In 1881 he was appointed superintendent of the eastern division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and four years later was sent to Liverpool as European traffic-manager. He came to London as European manager in 1900.

By the recent resignation of the veteran architect, Mr. Norman Shaw, a vacancy was created in the ranks of Royal Academicians. This has now been filled by the election of Mr. Stanhope Forbes. This well-known painter was born at Dublin in 1857, his father being at that time manager of the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland. He studied first at the Lambeth School

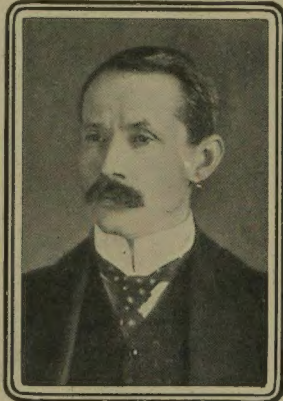
of Art, afterwards at the Royal Academy, and in Paris in the studio of M. Bonnat. He has exhibited many pictures at the Royal Academy, among the best known being "The Village Philharmonic" and "The Health of the Bride." Mrs. Stanhope Forbes (née Miss Elizabeth Armstrong) is also a painter of distinction, and our readers will doubtless remember her charming fairy-tale pictures in our Christmas Number.

M. Jean Baptiste Edouard Detaille, the distinguished French painter of military pictures, has been elected an Honorary Foreign Academician. Three new Associates have also been elected—Mr. William Orpen, the well-known painter, whose work is so familiar at the New English Art Club; Mr. F. Derwent Wood, the sculptor, among whose chief works are a statue of Queen Victoria for Patiala, India; and those of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, and the late Sir Titus Salt, at Saltaire; and Mr. E. George, the architect, who has designed many country mansions, London houses, and some churches in England and the Engadine.

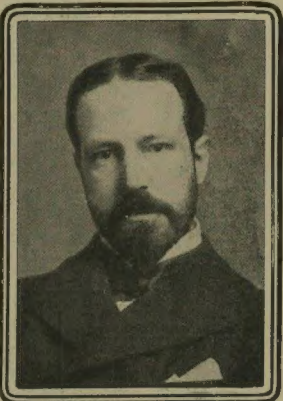
One of the features of the election has been the number of notable candidates who have been defeated. We give portraits of some of the most important of them, both Liberal and Unionist.



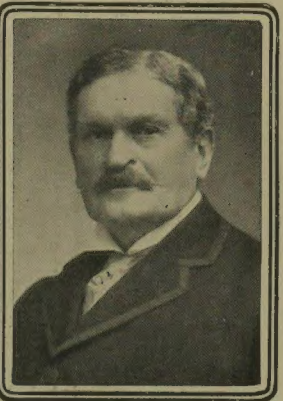
THE LATE MR. ARCHER BAKER,
European Manager of the Canadian
Pacific Railway.



SIR J. WILLIAMS BENN,
Liberal candidate defeated at Devon-
port, the two seats being gained by
Sir J. Jackson and Sir C. Kinloch-
Cooke. He had sat for Devonport
since 1904.

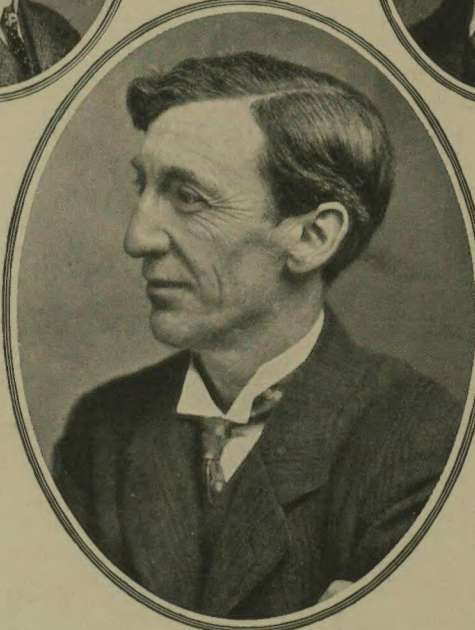


SIR HENRY NORMAN,
Liberal candidate for S. Wolverhampton,
defeated by Col. T. E. Hickman by 370.
In 1900 he was elected by 169, and in
1906 by 686. Only this month he was
appointed Assistant Postmaster-General.



SIR JOHN BARKER, Bt.,
Liberal candidate for Penryn and
Falmouth, defeated by Mr. C. S. Gold-
man by 181 votes. In 1906 he was
elected with a majority of 97.

The Recent Elections at the Royal Academy.



MR. STANHOPE A. FORBES, R.A.,
The newly elected Royal Academician.

successively Vice-Consul, Consul and Deputy-Commissioner, and in 1906 he became Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Somaliland Protectorate.

Not only in this country, but also in Canada and the United States, the death of Mr. Archer Baker (European manager of the



MR. W. JOYNSON-HICKS,
Unionist candidate for N.W. Man-
chester, defeated by Sir G. Kemp by
281 votes. In 1908 he defeated Mr.
Winston Churchill by 229, and in 1906
was defeated by him by 1247.



MR. H. PIKE PEAKE,
Unionist candidate for Darlington, de-
feated by Mr. J. T. T. Lincoln by 29
votes. Mr. Pike Pease had sat for Dar-
lington since 1898, and since 1906 was
Liberal Unionist Whip.



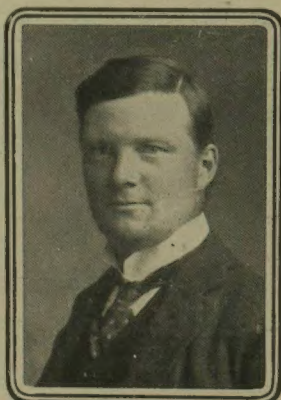
SIR GEORGE DOUGHTY,
Unionist candidate for Grimsby, de-
feated by Mr. T. Wing by 322 votes. In
1895 he was elected by 181 votes, in 1902
unopposed, and in 1906 by 2309.



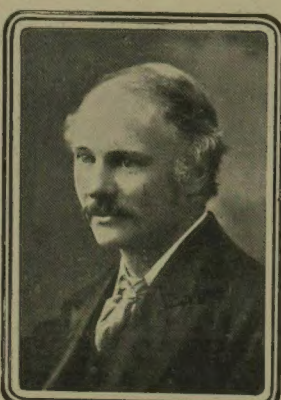
LORD ROBERT CECIL,
Defeated Unionist Free Trade candidate
for Blackburn, the two seats being gained
by Sir T. Barclay (L.) and Mr. Philip
Showden (Lab.). In 1905 he won E.
Marylebone by 600 votes.



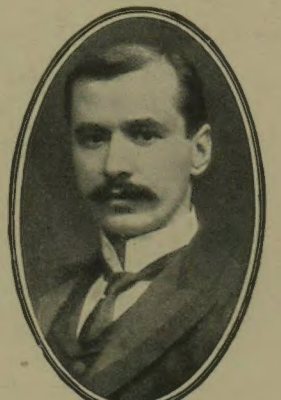
THE HON. CLAUDE HAY,
Unionist candidate for Hoxton, defeated
by Dr. C. Addison by 318 votes. In
1900 and 1906 Mr. Claude Hay was
elected for this division by majorities
of 271 and 736 respectively.



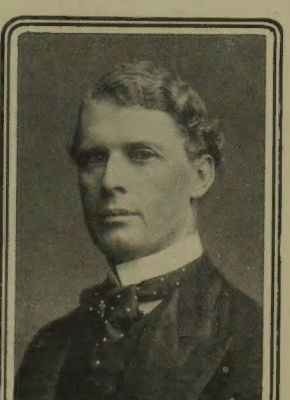
THE HON. RUPERT GUINNESS,
Unionist candidate for Haggerston, de-
feated by Mr. H. G. Chancellor by 456
votes. At the bye-election in 1908 Mr.
Rupert Guinness was returned with a
majority of 1143.



MR. HAROLD COX,
Defeated Liberal candidate for Preston,
the two seats being gained by the
Hon. G. F. Stanley and Mr. A. A. Tobin
(both Unionist). In 1906 he was elected
with a majority of 1235.



MR. L. G. CHIOZZA MONEY,
Liberal candidate for N. Paddington,
defeated by Mr. A. Strauss by 893 votes.
Mr. Chiozza Money was elected for that
seat in 1906 by a majority of 1406. He
has written largely on the fiscal problem.



SIR EDWARD TENNANT, Bt.,
Liberal candidate for Salisbury, de-
feated by Mr. G. Locker-Lampson by
318 votes. He won the seat in 1906 by
41. He is a brother-in-law of Mr.
Asquith.

CHAMBERLAIN - WORSHIP IN 'WE ARE SEVEN' BIRMINGHAM.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I., OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT BIRMINGHAM.

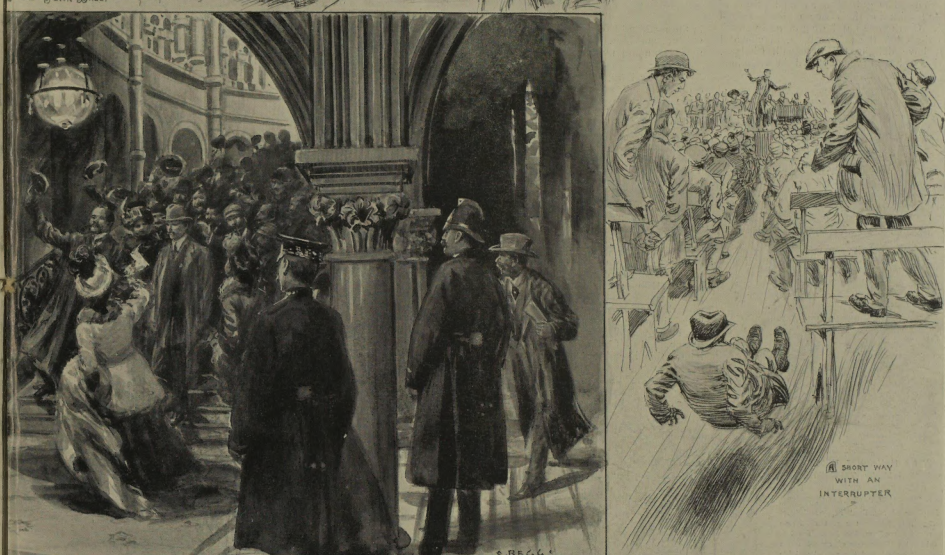
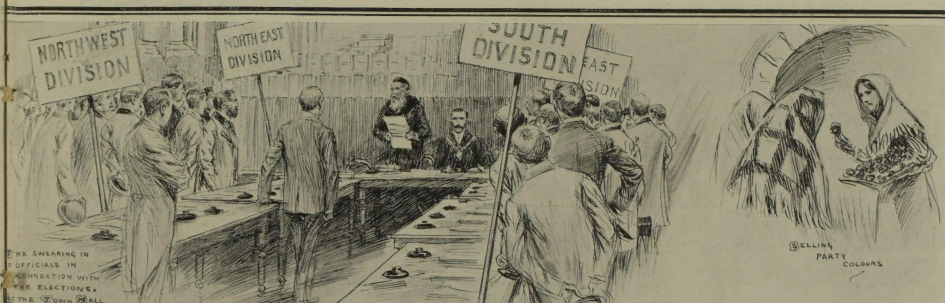
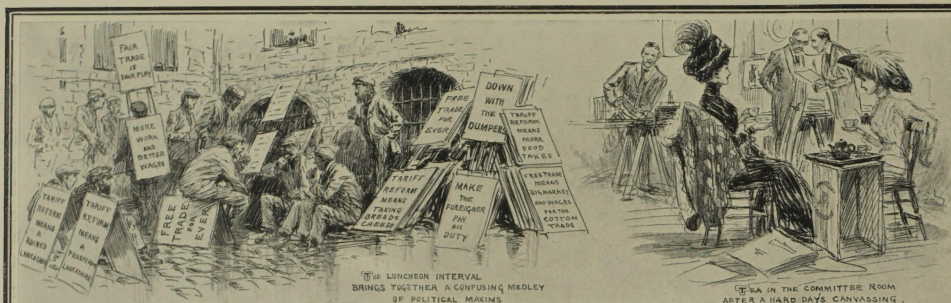


CHEERING THE CHAMPION OF TARIFF REFORM AND THE FIRST M.P. ELECTED TO THE NEW PARLIAMENT:
ENTHUSIASM FOR MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

It is very evident that Mr. Chamberlain remains the undisputed political king of Birmingham. As in 1906, he was returned unopposed for West Birmingham, and thus was the first member elected to the new Parliament. Mr. Chamberlain's great hold upon his native city is remarkable, and no one was surprised when it was announced that for each of the seven divisions a Unionist had been returned. The crowds in the streets seemed to be interested in nobody but "Joe," and there were continual calls for his portrait to be shown on the screen. Each time it was exhibited, it was received with great cheers.

MANCHESTER REMAINS TRUE TO HER DECISION OF 1906: INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN A LIBERAL STRONGHOLD.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN MANCHESTER.



ALMOST AS LIBERAL AS BIRMINGHAM IS UNIONIST.

In 1908, at a bye-election, North-West Manchester returned a Unionist. This time it has returned a Liberal. On the other hand, at the last General Election, South-West Manchester returned five Unionists and one Liberal. The Unionists included Mr. Balguy,

GENERAL ELECTION SCENES IN MANCHESTER.

Labour member; now it has returned a Unionist. East Manchester has returned a Labour member; North, a Liberal; North-East, a Labour member; and South, a Liberal. In 1900, Manchester 1900, it returned four Liberals, and two Labour members.

Art, Music,

& the Drama.

CHARLES D'ANJOU VISITS CIMABUE'S STUDIO.

ART NOTES.

ON Feb. 12 the New Gallery is given over to new leaseholders, henceforth to be a restaurant. Already it is bright with silver teapots and thronged with chairs and tables; but these will not, we fear, be used as the furniture of the imminent addition to London's palaces of the art of eating: they form part of the last exhibition, that of the Arts and Crafts Society, to be held on the historic site. It is not difficult to divine why the delightful chairs and tables and teapots of the society are not requisitioned for the public service. The gulf between the furniture of commerce and the furniture of the William Morris school is still unbridged. On the one hand are gilt and varnish and flourish; on the other the plain woods, blacks and sage-greens that have delighted Hampstead, Chelsea, and Bedford Park, but have never captured the affections

A CURIOUS EXAMPLE OF THE ART OF HERALDRY:
THE ROYAL ARMS OF MENELIK OF ABYSSINIA.

Reports have been current for some time that King Menelik died last month, and at the moment of writing it is still uncertain whether the rumour is true. The Abyssinian royal arms are curious as a work of art. In view of their religious character, it is interesting to recall that Abyssinia became Christian in the fourth century, and belongs to the Alexandrian Church. The head Bishop is always a Copt.

in the modern history of the craft. Mr. Graily Hewitt's writing, and Mrs. Kingsford Cockerell's illuminations are notable among many admirable examples.

The jewellery, at least, at the Arts and Crafts should establish itself among the marketable products of the time. The prices given in the catalogue seem out of all proportion small, but this is because the amateur jeweller is content to lavish his best work upon the setting of opal, chrysoprase, and other inexpensive stones, a plan unknown in Bond Street. Mr. Richard Toms' and Mr. William Gillett's "Pendant in Filagree" is a particularly happy design, and to other attractive ornaments there is no end. In the same room, and equally gay, are the embroideries, those by Miss Grace Christie, Miss Ellen Hill, Miss Elaine Lessore, and a design by Mr. Pickford Waller, executed by Miss Waller, being particularly admirable. The case of Lancastrian pottery, in the same room, is singularly out of keeping with its surroundings, for neither in design nor colour does it conform to the standard set in the companion branches of the crafts. In much of the metal-work in the Hall of the New Gallery the designers have not been successful in the nice balance of their medium with the purposes to which they put it. The music-stand in wrought-iron by Mr. W. A. S. Benson looks as strong and fierce as some antique weapon of attack. How frail would a violin appear when played before this Dreadnought in its own sphere! E. M.

MUSIC.

SIR Edward Elgar and Mr. Landon Ronald share the honours of the latter's recent visit to Rome. The concert directed by Mr. Ronald included the Elgar Symphony, which is now in the neighbourhood of its ninetieth performance, though little more than a year has passed since it was heard for the first time, in Manchester. The Italian papers have, with few exceptions, been loud and lavish in their praises, the *Giornale d'Italia* going so far as to say that Sir Edward is the lineal descendant of the old English masters of music. This is indeed a splendid compliment.

Rehearsals and preliminary arrangements for the first provincial musical festival of the year proceed apace. This, of course, is the Brighton Festival, which will be held



PLAYING IN "HENRY OF NAVARRE" UNDER THE STAGE NAME OF PHILLIDA TERSON; MISS PHYLLIS TERRY, DAUGHTER OF MR. FRED TERRY AND MISS JULIA NEILSON.

Miss Phyllis Terry, daughter of Mr. Fred Terry and Mrs. Terry (Miss Julia Neilson), is taking the part of Marie Belleforet in "Henry of Navarre" at the New Theatre. Her stage name—Miss Phillida Terson—is of course made up of the first syllable of "Terry" and the second syllable of "Neilson." It was adopted in order that her début might be judged on its merits, and her success is all the more gratifying.

of that stronghold of barbarous tastes, the West End. It is good to see that, on the whole, the Arts and Crafts Society has not adapted itself to the requirements of commercialism. Some say commercialism will adapt itself to the requirements of Arts and Crafts; and it is hoped that the State is already well on its way to recognise the usefulness to the community of the application of the laws of beauty and reason to the manufacture of the things of every day. The hopeless case of the masses of the people who must give their lives to the manufacture of trash will not be relieved by the revival of the craft of the silversmith, the carver, or the illuminator. Even the revival of fine printing does not bring beauty and light into the existence of the compositor in the roaring offices of the daily paper. The arts and crafts, in the present order of civilisation, are for the few; but it is obvious that for every binder, metal-worker, printer, potter, and jeweller who is at present taking an artistic and intellectual pleasure in his wares, there should and could be thousands. What has been lacking was a sufficient educative system, and that is now being busily devised.

No department in the Arts and Crafts Exhibition is richer than that associated with the making of books. Mr. Cobden Sanderson's printing at the Doves Press is as beautiful as anything in its kind; of the bindings, Miss Katharine Adams' "Dante" is the most important, the elaboration of the design, and its perfect execution, marking a stage that is new



MIGRATING FROM MUSICAL COMEDY TO GRAND OPERA: MISS RUTH VINCENT.

Miss Ruth Vincent, who is well known as a charming singer on the musical-comedy stage, is to make her debut in grand opera during Mr. Thomas Beecham's coming season at Covent Garden. The first part she will take is to be that of Gretel in Humperdinck's fairy opera. She has recently made a great success with her singing of early Italian airs at the Palace Theatre.



Photo. Lafayette.

TO APPEAR AT THE LONDON COLISEUM IN THE AUTUMN AT £1000 A WEEK FOR HERSELF AND COMPANY: MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt's autumn engagement at the Coliseum, when she will give scenes from various plays, such as "La Dame aux Camélias," "L'Aiglon," etc., will be a notable event in the history of the stage. She had some scruples about signing the contract; but these were overcome when she heard how many eminent actors and actresses are now appearing in one-act sketches on the music-hall stage. Our photograph shows her as Hamlet.

next month under the direction of Mr. Joseph Sinton, who will add to the strength of the local choral societies by selections from those of Eastbourne and Hastings. The second act of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" and the last scene from the "Meistersinger," Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," Saint-Saëns' "Samson et Dalila," and Verdi's "Requiem" are the most outstanding items in the programme, which includes M. Paderewski's "Polish Symphony." Mr. Coleridge Taylor, Dr. Speer, Mr. Arthur Hervey, and Mr. Christian Sinding are bringing forward novelties. Mr. Sinding, the clever Norwegian pianist and composer, will conduct his own novelty. Brighton is so much a part of London these days that a Brighton Festival seems to be something of a London function.

Mr. Joseph Holbrooke is one of our modern musicians who insists upon being heard. He has the courage of his opinions, and even though he does nothing to court popularity by concessions to mere tunefulness, his dauntless pluck, amazing industry, and considerable gifts are making their mark even upon the Philistines, who realise that, whether they are glad or sorry, Mr. Holbrooke has come to stay. For the ninth year in succession he is about to give his concerts of British chamber-music. This afternoon is fixed for the first one, at the Salle Erard; the second will follow a fortnight later, in the same hall. Not content with this, Mr. Holbrooke announces an orchestral concert at the Queen's Hall for Friday, Feb. 11.

THE SCENE OF TWO UNIONIST GAINS: THE ELECTION AT WOLVERHAMPTON.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT WOLVERHAMPTON.



1. ENTHUSIASM FOR A UNIONIST IN WOLVERHAMPTON (WEST): MEN DRAWING MR. BIRD IN HIS MOTOR-CAR.
2. TAKEN TO THE POLL IN A WHEELBARROW: A CRIPPLE ON HIS WAY TO VOTE.

3. RETURNING THANKS: AN OLD-AGE PENSIONER GOING TO VOTE FOR THE LIBERALS.
4. POLITICS AND THE CABMAN: A WOLVERHAMPTON CABBY DECORATING HIS SONS WITH THE COLOURS OF HIS PARTY.

5. EAGER TO SECURE GOOD PLACES FOR THE DECLARATION OF THE POLLS: THE CROWD ON ITS WAY TO THE TOWN HALL.
6. A MOST INGENIOUS TARIFF-REFORM DEVICE: FOREIGNERS PUSHING JOHN BULL AWAY FROM THE "BRITISH ISLES" COACH.

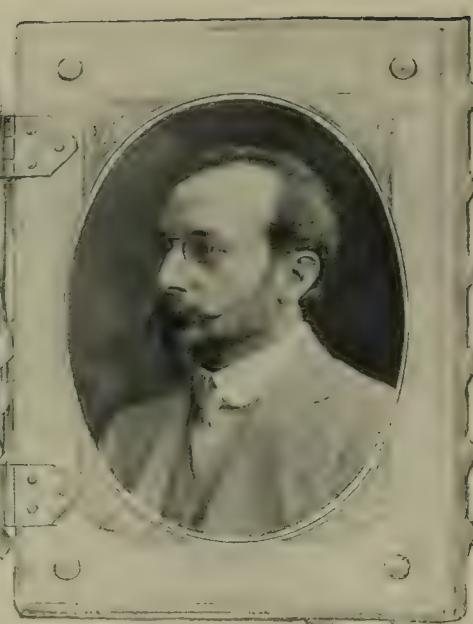
There were two Unionist gains at Wolverhampton, one in the South, one in the West. In 1906 two seats were held by Liberals, one by Labour. One of the features of the campaign was the "British Isles" coach, which had been seen in Birmingham also, and will be seen in other constituencies as the fight progresses. Another illustration of this, and a full description, will be found elsewhere in this Number.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
MR. FREDERIC HARRISON,
Who has in preparation a volume of
personal memories.



In the Scriptorium



Photo, Lafayette.
MR. TOM GALLON,
Who has just published a new novel
called "The Great Gay Road."

Mr.
Willy
Pogany's
"Rubaiyat
of Omar
Khayyam."

There have been many illustrated editions of FitzGerald's famous version of Omar Khayyam, but apparently there is always room for more. Indeed, however many there were before, there would always be room and a welcome for such a delightful presentment of the old Persian hedonist in his English dress as is that now put forth by the well-known artist Mr. Willy Pogany, "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" (G. G. Harrap and Co.). It is remarkable, not only for the exquisite series of pictures in colour illustrating the poem, but for the fact that the whole book—text, borders, decorations, cover, and end-papers—has been designed by the artist himself, with consummate skill and painstaking care to preserve the requisite Persian atmosphere. The result is a gem in the art of appropriate book-production which many a lover of Omar will be glad to add

and herself alone, she kept her head on her shoulders, to the great good fortune of England. Of new material, Mr. Mumby brings forward the Bedingfeld papers, which have hitherto been strangely neglected by English historians. Sir Henry Bedingfeld was Elizabeth's custodian during her captivity at Woodstock, and his correspondence with the Privy Council illuminates that obscure but very important episode of the Princess's

refunded. His task was thankless and worrying, and he was glad to be rid of it. There is a touch of grim humour, of which he was blissfully unconscious, in the way Elizabeth made him act as her secretary. For the details the reader must refer to this excellent volume.

"Men and Manners of Old Florence."

Macaulay, at Trinity, wrote to a friend that he found Athenæus tempting because of "his multitude of quotations." Something of the same kind might be said of Signor Guido Biagi's "Men and Manners of Old Florence" (T. Fisher Unwin), but one goes further and wants to read thoroughly all the authorities that the Laurentian Librarian quotes. The book is a mine of learning, curious and stimulating, and it is never for one moment dry or dull. It contains a great deal more than mere quotation, for the author has made a fascinating



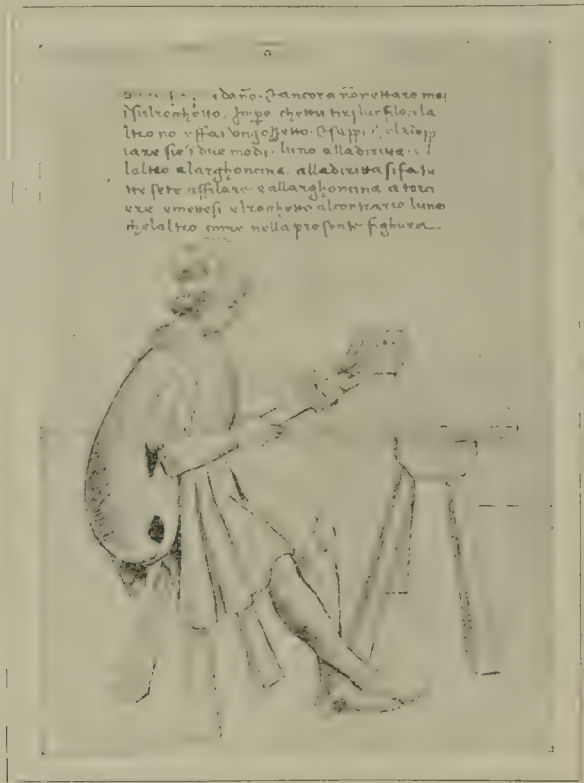
IN OMARIAN MOOD: BEAUTY LEARNING WISDOM
OF THE ROSE

FROM THE PAINTING BY WILLY POGANY.

"Look to the Rose that blows about us—'Lo. Laughing,' she says, 'into the World I blow! At once the silken Tassel of my Purse Tear, and its Treasures on the Garden throw.'"

FitzGerald's "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam."

"Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," with Illustrations by Willy Pogany, G. G. Harrap and Co.



TEXTILE MANUFACTURE IN MEDIÆVAL FLORENCE:
A CRAFTSMAN OF THE SILK-GUILD.

FROM A MS. IN THE RICCARDI LIBRARY.

"The industry in textile fabrics, which was said to have been introduced by the Umiliati friars, existed since the year 1062. . . . Even in the thirteenth century, Florence bore the reputation of being one of the principal centres."

Reproduced from "Men and Manners of Old Florence," by Guido Biagi; by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

early years. She was scandalously treated by the Council. Bedingfield had to beg repeatedly for the house to be made weatherproof; he had to pledge his own credit to pay the guards who were quartered in Woodstock, and it is doubtful that he was ever



THE GIRLHOOD OF QUEEN ELIZABETH: A PORTRAIT
PAINTED ABOUT THE YEAR 1547.

FROM THE PICTURE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Reproduced from "The Girlhood of Queen Elizabeth," by Frank A. Mumby; by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Constable and Co.

to his poetical treasures. Mr. Pogany has evidently bestowed much labour and thought upon his beautiful designs after the Persian manner.

"The Girlhood of Queen Elizabeth." It may be a small compliment nowadays to compare a serious historian's work to a novel, but, for the encouragement of readers who may be inclined to pass over historical books, Mr. Frank A. Mumby's "The Girlhood of Queen Elizabeth" (Constable) must be recommended as rivalling the best fiction in interest. He has achieved this result with very few words of his own, for he has made his characters speak in their own letters, which he has arranged with extraordinary judgment and skill. From his pages rises a masterly picture of Elizabeth's stormy youth, and more than ever the reader is impressed with her natural ability. That a girl of fifteen, a prisoner, debarred from friendly advice, should have beaten the Lords of the Council in sheer diplomacy, during the harrying examination of her relations with Admiral Seymour, is at once a marvellous testimony to her genius and a forecast of the Elizabeth that was to be. By herself,



THE FOOD SUPPLY OF MEDIÆVAL FLORENCE:
A CORN-CHANDLER IN HIS SHOP.

FROM AN EARLY FOURTEENTH-CENTURY MS. IN THE LAURENTIAN LIBRARY.

The author of a fourteenth-century Florentine work, called "A Book of Good Examples and Good Manners," says: "Remember always, if thou canst do it, to furnish thine house with corn sufficient for two years, and if thou canst not get corn, then take some other grain that can be eaten." This was to provide against the time of scarcity.

Reproduced from "Men and Manners of Old Florence," by Guido Biagi; by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

reconstruction of old Florentine life, in every class of society. We have a delightful sketch of the Florentine merchant, based on an amusing document of the fourteenth century, "The Book of Good Examples and Good Manners," written by a certain Paolo, who, if not a trader himself, had at any rate the trader's mind. A more worldly-wise old rascal could not have been found even in the Ghetto. Hear him: "If other letters come tied up with thine own, always remember to read thine own letters before giving the others to the persons to whom they belong. And if thy letters advise thee to buy or sell any merchandise to thine advantage, send immediately for the broker and do that which thy letters advise, and then give the letters which came with thine own. But not before thou hast concluded thine own business." Signor Biagi gives an admirable account of the wonderful search after pleasure which made the whole existence of the upper classes during the Renaissance, and this is illustrated by the author's exhaustive biography of Tullia of Arragon, who, if she was not exactly good, was certainly accomplished and perhaps beautiful, though upon this point there is no getting at the truth.

POLITICS IN THE TRAM, ON THE FOOTBALL FIELD, AND BY CINEMATOGRAPH: IN DERBY.



1. AT HALF TIME: THE UNIONIST CANDIDATES WALKING ACROSS THE GROUND IN THE INTERVAL IN THE MATCH BETWEEN DERBY COUNTY AND MILLWALL.

2. ON THE LAST CAR: ADDRESSING TRAM-DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS ON THEIR WAY HOME ON THE EVE OF THE POLL.

3. IN THE CORN MARKET: THE CROWD CHEERING A PORTRAIT OF SIR T. ROE.

Derby returns two members and elected Sir T. Roe, the Liberal candidate, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Labour candidate. Sir T. Roe has been member since 1900, and also from 1883 to 1895; the previous Labour member was Mr. R. Bell. [DRAWN BY H. W. KORKKOEK FROM SKETCHES BY BEMROSE AND SONS, DERBY.]

FROM MANY CONSTITUENCIES: THE GENERAL ELECTION.



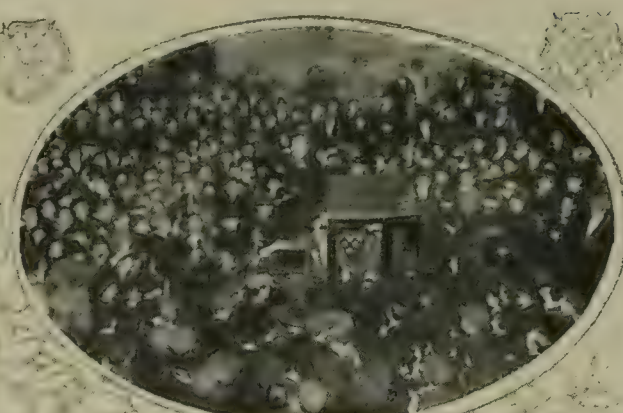
ROCHESTER: MR. RIDLEY, THE UNIONIST CANDIDATE, OUTSIDE HIS CENTRAL COMMITTEE-ROOM.



MR. S. F. RIDLEY (U), Elected for Rochester by a majority of 132.



MR. T. WILES (L), Elected for Islington (South) by a majority of 175.



ISLINGTON (SOUTH): MR. WILES ADDRESSING THE CROWD AFTER THE DECLARATION OF THE POLL.



DEVONPORT: SIR JOHN JACKSON AND LADY JACKSON TOURING THE CONSTITUENCY ON POLLING DAY.



SIR J. JACKSON (U), One of the two Members elected for Devonport.



SIR C. KINLOCH-COOKE (U), One of the two Members elected for Devonport.



DEVONPORT: SIR C. KINLOCH-COOKE, SIR J. JACKSON, AND THEIR WIVES ON POLLING DAY.



GRAVESEND: A MOTOR-LORRY LOAD OF MEN GOING TO VOTE FOR SIR GILBERT PARKER.



SIR GILBERT PARKER (U), Elected for Gravesend by a majority of 711.



MR. W. HAYES FISHER (U), Elected for Fulham by a majority of 1929.



FULHAM: ELECTORS BEING TAKEN TO THE POLLING BOOTH BY FIREMEN.



SOUTHAMPTON: MR. F. CHAMBERLAYNE'S CARRIAGE LEADING A NUMBER OF MOTOR-CARS IN ROYAL CRESCENT.



MR. DUDLEY WARD (L), One of the two Members elected for Southampton.



COL. IVOR PHILLIPS (L), One of the two members elected for Southampton.



SOUTHAMPTON: THE SCENE AT THE DECLARATION OF THE POLLS, WHICH LEFT THE LIBERALS WITH A MAJORITY OF 1004.



HAMPSTEAD: COUNTING THE VOTES IN THE PRESENCE OF THE TWO CANDIDATES.



MR. J. S. FLETCHER (U), Elected for Hampstead by a majority of 2279.



MR. A. DU CROS (U), Elected for Hastings by a majority of 801.

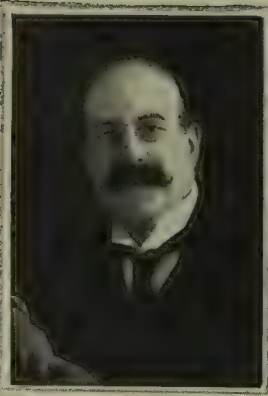


HASTINGS: MR. ARTHUR DU CROS, THE UNIONIST CANDIDATE, AND HIS WIFE IN THEIR MOTOR.

On Friday of last week the first members of the new Parliament were returned unopposed—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Hon. Walter Guinness, and Mr. J. W. Hills. On Saturday fourteen other unopposed returns were announced, and on Saturday a number of constituencies polled, thus beginning the contested part of the election. With regard to Southampton, Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne (Independent Unionist) withdrew in order that he might avoid splitting the Unionist vote, it is said, in response to a personal appeal from Mr. Balfour.

Photographs by Topical, Illustrations Bureau, Halftones, Elliott and Fry, Lafayette, Russell, and Blomfield.

FROM MANY CONSTITUENCIES: THE GENERAL ELECTION.



MR. A. MOND (L),
Elected for Swansea Town by
a majority of 1615.



SWANSEA TOWN: MR. BEN TILLET (LAB.) WEARING ON HIS
COAT THE WRIT FOR LIBEL ISSUED BY MR. MOND.



CHRISTCHURCH: DECLARING THE POLL, WHICH RESULTED
IN A UNIONIST GAIN BY A MAJORITY OF 731.



MR. H. PAGE CROFT (U),
Elected for Christchurch by a
majority of 731.



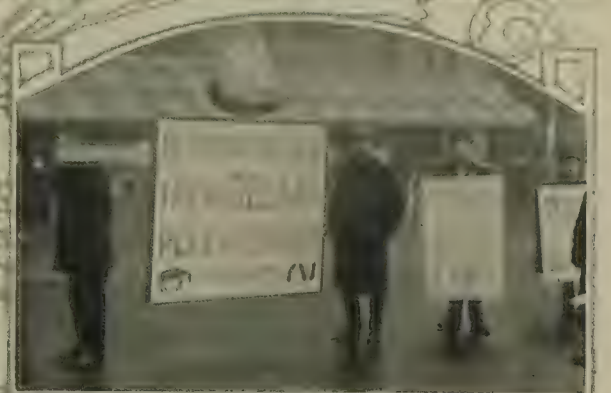
GREAT YARMOUTH: A PLACARDED FURNITURE-VAN THAT
AROUSSED MUCH INTEREST IN THE CONSTITUENCY.



MR. A. FELL (U),
Elected for Great Yarmouth by
a majority of 451.



HON. W. R. W. PEEL (U),
Elected for Taunton by a
majority of 368.



TAUNTON: PARADING THE STREETS WITH A REMARKABLE
DEVICE SURMOUNTED BY A SAUSAGE.



DR. T. J. MACNAMARA (L),
Elected for Camberwell (North)
by a majority of 1082.



CAMBERWELL (NORTH): DR. MACNAMARA, THE SUCCESSFUL
CANDIDATE, WITH HIS WIFE, IN THE CONSTITUENCY.



HOXTON: DR. ADDISON, WHO DEFEATED THE HON. CLAUDE
HAY, ABOUT TO TOUR THE POLLING-STATIONS.



DR. C. ADDISON (L),
Elected for Hoxton by a
majority of 318.



HAGGERSTON: A STRONGHOLD HELD BY A STAUNCH BELIEVER
IN TARIFF REFORM, AS IT APPEARED ON POLLING DAY.



MR. H. G. CHANCELLOR (L),
Elected for Haggerston by a
majority of 456.



SIR W. E. B. PRIESTLEY (L),
Elected for Bradford (East) by
a majority of 2695.



BRADFORD (EAST): DECORATIONS THAT "WERE REMOVED
BY ORDER OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY."



SIR H. KIMBER (U),
Elected for Wandsworth by a
majority of 4430.



WANDSWORTH: AWAITING THE DECLARATION OF THE POLL
DURING THE RE-COUNT.



PADDINGTON (NORTH): MR. CHIOZZA MONEY, THE DEFEATED
CANDIDATE, SHOWING GERMAN BREAD.



MR. A. STRAUSS (U),
Elected for Paddington (North)
by a majority of 801.

On this page we give incidents of the Election Campaign as waged in various constituencies of importance, together with portraits of the members elected by those constituencies to the new Parliament.

Photographs by Elliott and Fry, Chapman, Russell, Topical, Haines, Bolak, Illustrations Bureau, L.N.A., and Halfstones.

JOHN BULL FORBIDDEN A PLACE ON THE "BRITISH ISLES" COACH; AND OTHER ELECTION SUBJECTS.



AFTER ONE OF THE GREATEST LONDON FIGHTS, MR. BURNS
AT THE DECLARATION OF THE POLL AT BATTERSEA.



MR. JOHN BURNS (L).
Elected for Battersea by a majority of 555.



MR. A. SHIRLEY BENN (U).
The defeated Candidate for Battersea.



MR. A. D. STEEL-MAITLAND (U).
Elected for Birmingham (East) by a majority of 4302.



MR. G. HOHLER, K.C. (U).
Elected for Chatham by a majority of 1281.



AT THE SCENE OF A UNIONIST GAIN, A "DUMPED GOODS"
AND "STRONG NAVY" VAN IN CHATHAM.



JOHN BULL FORBIDDEN A PLACE ON THE "BRITISH ISLES" COACH; FOREIGNERS THRUST THE TYPICAL BRITON FROM
HIS OWN PROPERTY—A MOST INGENIOUS TARIFF-REFORM DEVICE THAT IS TOURING VARIOUS CONSTITUENCIES.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I., OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT BIRMINGHAM.



A SCENE IN THE CONSTITUENCY THAT REJECTED MR. WILL CROOKS.
A SHOW OF HANDS DURING A CROWDED MEETING AT WOOLWICH.



MR. WILL CROOKS (LAB.).
The defeated Candidate for Woolwich.



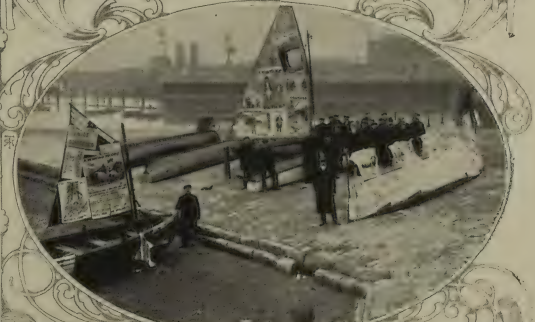
MAJOR F. A. ADAMS (U).
Elected for Woolwich by a majority of 262.



MR. B. G. FALLE (U).
One of the two members elected for Portsmouth.



LORD CHARLES BERESFORD (U).
One of the two members elected for Portsmouth.



ARDENT SUPPORTERS OF LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, CRAFT BELONGING
TO PORTSMOUTH BOATMEN PLASTERED WITH ELECTION PLACARDS.

As we have had occasion to note elsewhere, one of the most ingenious election devices that has been pressed into the service of the Tariff Reform party is this coach, which was seen in Birmingham and at Wolverhampton, and will be seen in various other important constituencies during the campaign. The vehicle is shown full of foreigners in the garb made familiar by tradition, the cartoon, and the stage. It bowls merrily along, and is chased by John Bull. Occasionally John sets his foot upon the step, and would mount to a place. Immediately the foreigners thrust him away, and again he has to run after the coach. Not once does he succeed in mounting it. The coach is here shown as it appeared at Birmingham. With regard to the other illustrations on this page, it may be said that the fight at Battersea was

of the keenest order. Mr. Burns was returned by a majority of 555, as against his 1600 in 1906 and his 254 in 1900. Chatham gave a seat to the Unionists by a majority of 1281, returning Mr. G. Hohler, and rejecting Mr. Jenkins, the Labour candidate, who was elected in 1906 by a majority of 2672. One of the surprises was the rejection of Mr. Will Crooks, the Labour candidate for Woolwich, in favour of Major Adams, the Unionist, who obtained a majority of 295, as against the 2143 of Mr. Crooks at the election of 1906. At Portsmouth there were two Unionist gains, and a Unionist majority of 4380. The successful candidates were Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. B. G. Falle. Mr. A. D. Steel-Maitland, who was elected for Birmingham (East) is the only member of the "seven" who will take a seat in Parliament for the first time.

Photographs by Hoffmann, Sills, Meull and Fox, Elliott and Fry, Russell, L.N.A., and M.H.

MUCH LAUDED BY THEIR PARTIES: WINNERS OF MOST IMPORTANT SEATS.



MR. A. H. PAGET (U),
Elected for Cambridge by a majority
of 585.



MR. S. STOREY (Ind. T. R.),
One of the two Candidates elected
for Sunderland.



MR. J. KNOTT (U),
One of the two Candidates elected
for Sunderland.



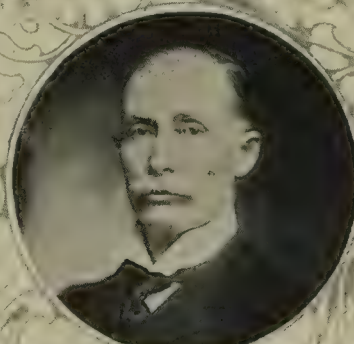
MR. H. TWIST (Lab.),
Elected for Wigan by a majority
of 510.



MR. J. T. T. LINCOLN (L),
Elected for Darlington by a majority
of 291.



MR. A. BIRD (U),
Elected for Wolverhampton (West)
by a majority of 592.



COLONEL T. E. HICKMAN (U),
Elected for Wolverhampton (South)
by a majority of 370.



MR. J. N. GRIFFITHS (U),
Elected for Wednesbury by a majority
of 595.



MR. I. HAMILTON BENN (U),
Elected for Greenwich by a majority
of 1201.



THE HON. G. F. STANLEY (U),
One of the two Candidates elected
for Preston.



MR. A. A. TOBIN (U),
One of the two Members elected
for Preston.



VISCOUNT LEWISHAM (U),
Elected for West Bromwich by a
majority of 735.



MR. A. H. BURGOWNE (U),
Elected for Kensington (North) by
a majority of 532.



MR. W. HUDSON (Lab.),
One of the two Candidates elected
for Newcastle-on-Tyne.



MR. E. SHORTT (L),
One of the two Candidates elected
for Newcastle-on-Tyne.



MR. R. A. COOPER (U),
Elected for Walsall by a majority
of 545.



MR. H. A. COLEFAX (U),
Elected for Manchester (South West)
by a majority of 107.



SIR G. KEMP (L),
Elected for Manchester (North-West)
by a majority of 783.



MR. J. SAMUEL (L),
Elected for Stockton by a majority
of 1113.



SIR T. BARCLAY (L),
One of the two Candidates elected
for Blackburn.

We reproduce portraits of a number of candidates elected to the new Parliament whose returns were the cause of especial rejoicing to their respective parties.

Photographs by Russell, Bacon, Elliott and Fry, L.N.A., Lafayette, and Haines.

FROM MANY CONSTITUENCIES: THE GENERAL ELECTION.



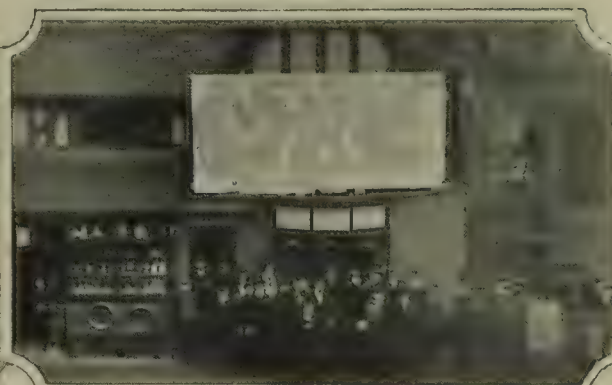
STOKE-UPON-TRENT: A POTTER PLACING HIS VOTE IN THE BALLOT-BOX.



MR. J. WARD (Lab.),
Elected for Stoke-upon-Trent
by a majority of 1997.



SIR C. E. SHAW (L.),
Elected for Stafford by a
majority of 85.



STAFFORD: AN OLD-WORLD SHOP IN THE MAIN STREET
USED AS A "DUMP SHOP."



WALWORTH: ANNOUNCING THE RESULTS OF THE POLLS
FOR WALWORTH AND NEWINGTON (WEST).



MR. J. A. DAWES (L.),
Elected for Walworth by a
majority of 190.



CAPT. C. W. NORTON (L.),
Elected for Newington (West)
by a majority of 412.



NEWINGTON (WEST): A CRIPPLED ELECTOR LEAVING
THE POLLING-BOOTH AFTER VOTING.



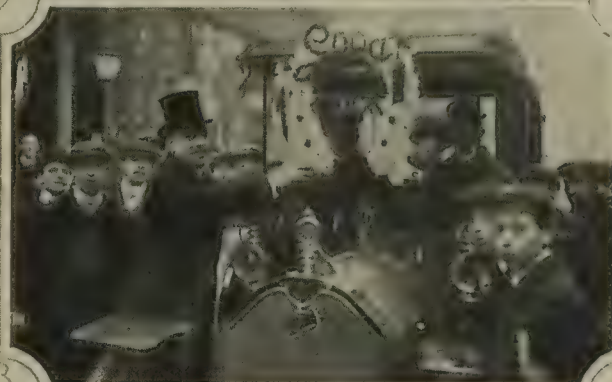
NORWOOD: THE FIRST VOTE BEING RECORDED AT 8 A.M.
IN DULWICH VILLAGE.



SIR H. S. SAMUEL (U),
Elected for Norwood by a
majority of 1778.



MAJOR GASTRELL (U),
Elected for Lambeth (North)
by a majority of 550.



LAMBETH (NORTH): THE UNIONIST CANDIDATE WITH HIS
LUCKY HORSESHOE FIXED TO HIS CAR.



BRIXTON: THE COUNTING OF THE VOICES IN THE PRISFACE
OF THE UNIONIST AND LIBERAL CANDIDATES.



MR. D. DALZIEL (U),
Elected for Brixton by a
majority of 1038.



MR. T. LOUGH (L),
Elected for Islington (West)
by a majority of 254.



ISLINGTON (WEST): AN AUSTRALIAN VISITOR'S CAR
ON A POPULAR TOUR OF THE CONSTITUENCY.



GREAT GRIMSBY: MR. D. LLOYD-GEORGE WALKING ALONG
THE RAILWAY LINE TO AVOID THE HOSTILE CROWD



MR. T. WING (L),
Elected for Great Grimsby
by a majority of 322.



MR. S. COLLINS (L),
Elected for Kennington by
a majority of 381.



KENNINGTON: A TARIFF REFORM DOG DOING HIS DUTY
ON POLLING DAY.

It is everywhere evident that the keenest interest is being taken in the electing of the members of the new Parliament. This has been amply proved not only by the number of electors who have gone to the poll, but by the great crowds that have awaited the declarations.

Photographs by Halftones, Illustrations Bureau, Weiss and Fowke, Topical, Vandyk, Elliott and Fry, L.N.A., Russell, and Chapman.

Youngbrooke praying
at the tomb of his father,
John of Gaunt, St. Paul's. 1599.

At the Sign of St. Paul's

The body of
Richard II lying
in state in St. Paul's.
1400.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

THE HON. A. E. GATHORNE-HARDY,
Whose "Memoir of the First Earl of Cran-
brook" is to be published by Messrs. Longman.

ANDREW LANG ON A ROMAN FORGERY OF AN ALLEGED PELASGIAN ORACLE.

THE learned, at least antiquarians, appear to me, in all ages, to possess great simplicity of mind. The Roman agriculturists, for example, used to hang masks of human beings, made, I presume, of clay or wax, on fruit-trees. On an engraved gem we see several of these wax masks hanging on the boughs of an olive-tree. They were called *oscilla*, and when moved by the wind, they naturally oscillated.

Why the Romans did this, and connected some superstitions with the practice, I know not; nor did the Romans. But we have something like the practice in Scotland, where we call a ghost a "bogle" and a scarecrow a "tata-bogle," a ghost in a potato-plot, or wherever else birds are to be frightened away by an effigy of a man or woman. Whether the birds are so foolish as to be alarmed by the bogle or not, I cannot say.

The vulgar mind of the plain man would therefore explain the *oscilla*, or human heads, swinging on fruit-trees as mere bogles to scare the birds.

But the Monkbarnses of Rome took a longer way round, and believed in an explanation which actually finds favour among the learned unto this day. There was in Epirus, in prehistoric times, a tiresome people called the Pelasgians, who were also believed by some to have lived all over the Southern peninsula from Thrace to the south. All that we really know about their language is that Herodotus, about 440 B.C. or so, visited the remnants of them, studied their speech, and said that, whatever it might be, Greeks could not understand it. For all that I know it was as like Greek as Welsh is like Gaelic, but Greeks could make no sense of it.

Now, in Epirus these Pelasgians, before they were driven out by Greeks, had an oracle, in the oak-wood of Dodona. In later times, of course, the oracles were given by Greeks, in Greek verse, but, in Pelasgian times Greeks would not have understood them. Now, at a place called Aquæ Cotiliae, in Italy, the people hung masks of human heads on the trees, and also burned lights to Saturn, whose name, of course, was wholly unknown to the Greeks. The people of Aquæ Cotiliae knew no more than we do why these things were done. But in learned times, they told the Roman antiquarians that

long, long ago, before the time of Heracles (and "there never was no such person"), some Pelasgians wanted to go and seize lands in Italy. They first consulted the oracle of Dodona, which, in decent Greek verses, advised them, when they came to a floating island, to take up the country, give tithes to Apollo, "and heads to the son of Cronos

fable made to explain the custom, the masks on the trees and the lights in the shrine. The oracle certainly could not have been made in good Greek, by Pelasgians who spoke something else, at a period long behind the Trojan War. One L. Manilius said that he saw the oracle, written in archaic Greek characters, on a tripod in the precinct of Zeus. But it is certain that nobody wrote in archaic Greek letters long before the Trojan War.

Moreover, and here the simplicity of the learned is quite amazing, the Pelasgians certainly did not know Latin. But the oracle contains a Latin word still used by ourselves, "Aborigines," and also "Saturnian," "the Saturnian land." This stamps the oracle, if it needed further detection, as a forgery made in Italy, late, as an explanation of the masks in the trees and the lights on the altar. The masks were originally heads of human victims offered to Jupiter, though why such portions of victims were hung up in fruit-trees, of all places, remained unexplained. The lights (*phota*) were substitutes for a human victim (*phota*).

We thus see that the whole story, Heracles and oracle and all, is nonsense that should not take in a fourth-form boy. But it did not deceive only the Greeks and Romans of learned times. I read in a very erudite modern work that "it appears then that in early days Zeus of Dodona demanded 'heads and a man,' and that we have 'a genuine tradition of human sacrifice.'"

There may have been human sacrifices in very early days, but we cannot prove it by a faked late oracle, in Greek, made in Italy and attributed to the oracle of a people who, even in historical times, did not speak Greek. The oracle was only invented to try to explain the masks hung in the trees, and then it did not explain, for in what country where human sacrifice prevails are the heads of human beings hung in fruit-trees? They would only attract flocks of unclean birds and spoil the fruits.

In short, the oracle is like the explanation of the word "marmalade." It is so called because Queen Mary was ill when she sailed to France, and asked for some of the *confiture*. Hence *Marie malade*, marmalade. Now, we have documentary evidence that Marie, of all the passengers, alone was *not malade*, and "marmalade" is the old name of "marmalade."



"A SLOVAK GIRL IN
SUNDAY ATTIRE."

THE COLOUR OF HUNGARY.

Illustrations reproduced
from "Hungary, Painted
by Adrian and Marian
Stokes. Described by
Adrian Stokes," by Per-
mission of the Publishers,
Messrs. Adam and
Charles Black.

[SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER
PAGE.]

(Zeus) and a man to
his father.

The settlers did so: they hung up the heads of dead men in trees, and sacrificed a man to Cronos, in Latin recognised as Saturn. But Heracles chanced to pass through Italy to Greece with a drove of cattle, and, though he was a notably unrefined and unscrupulous ruffian, he objected to human sacrifices. He therefore induced the people to hang up masks (*oscilla*) in place of human heads, on the trees, and to offer to Saturn not a man (*phota*, in the oracle) but *phota* in the sense of lights, or candles. Now this yarn, oracle and all, is clearly a



"A LITTLE SLOVAK" IN A RED CAP
EMBROIDERED WITH GOLD AND SILVER.



"A YOUNG GIRL OF MENGUSZFALVA
GOING TO CHURCH."

SALFORD GOES WITH MANCHESTER: DECLARING THREE LIBERALS ELECTED.

DRAWN BY CECIL KING, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT SALFORD.



STILL TRUE TO LIBERALISM: THE DECLARATION OF THE POLLS AT THE SALFORD TOWN HALL.

Salford proved itself again as great a Liberal stronghold as is Manchester, and, as was the case at the last General Election, returned three Liberals—Mr. W. P. Byles, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, and Mr. G. W. Agnew. In 1900 the three seats were held by Unionists. The declaration of the polls was made by means of placards pasted on the three upper windows of the Town Hall, in Bexley Square. While waiting, the crowd amused themselves, despite a steady downpour, by singing election songs and blowing tin trumpets. On the declaration being made, red lights were burned in a street at the side of the hall to indicate a Liberal victory.

SCIENCE &

NATURAL HISTORY



A DOCTOR'S VISIT



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

SIR ROBERT W. BOYCE, M.B., F.R.S.,

Dean of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and Professor of Pathology in the University of Liverpool, whose new book, "Mosquito or Man?" has been published by Mr. John Murray.

A LESSON IN ANATOMY



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

INSECTS AND THE MAN.

IN all the phases of scientific inquiry undertaken within the past fifty years, no amount of progress has been more telling, or better adapted to illustrate the beneficent side of investigation, than that represented in the domain of the search after disease-causation. If ever the saying that knowledge can be regarded as power needed enforcement, it can never find more apt illustrations than in the results of the acquirement of facts regarding the nature and causes of the ailments which beset and decimate mankind. To be able to place our finger on the exact source whence disease originates is to be armed against attack. Preventive medicine, in truth, has its triumphs equal to that of the purely curative side of the art of healing. To save life from disease-attack is to avoid much misery, pain, and chance of death.

No better example of the beneficent work of science to which I have just alluded can be found than in the records given by Sir Robert Boyce in his book called "Mosquito or Man?" (Murray), his sub-title being "The Conquest of the Tropical World." If man is to live in safety in the warm regions of the earth, he must be freed from the risk of infection by disease which science has proved to be carried by insect aid. It is thus a struggle betwixt man and the mosquito. The question is whether man or the insect is to possess the earth, and Sir Robert Boyce shows us that, having regard to what research has already done, we may safely take very long odds against the mosquito. Of course, this is not the first time insects have been shown to be disease-carriers. The common flies are carriers of typhoid and other pathogenic microbes, and ticks and lice also bear disease-germs from animals to man. The plague is spread by the flea and the rat, and lice can convey typhus germs. But it was left for the researches of tropical medicine to disclose the tremendous part played by the mosquito in disseminating grave tropical diseases, and among the names which stand foremost in the list of explorers in this scientific territory, those of Manson, Ross, and Boyce will be always held in grateful remembrance. The diseases known as "fever and ague," "chyluria," "elephantiasis," and "Barbados leg" were duly discovered to be produced by a worm, which in its early and immature state is known as *Microfilaria Bancrofti*.

The adult worm is the *Filaria*. It was Sir Patrick Manson who demonstrated the life-cycle of the parasite. "Man harbouring the parasite is the reservoir; the mosquito is the carrier." But the discoveries went further. In the absence of a carrier, human infection was an impossibility. "Both man and the mosquito," says our author, "are necessary for the complete development of the parasite." Therefore the extinction of the insect implies the

abolition of the disease. Dr. Ross it was who discovered that the parasite of malaria (discovered in the blood of man by Laveran) required the mosquito for its transit, and the story of the investigations, as told by Sir R. Boyce, reads like a fairy-tale of science. The abolition of the breeding-grounds of the insects has occupied a very large amount of attention, and Sir R. Boyce's illustrations show the typical nesting-places of the insects, and also even the trees which serve as their nurseries. Besides attacking the problem of mosquito-destruction from the sanitary side; we have also to reckon with measures of a more personal nature for the protection of man from mosquito-attack. The mosquito-screened rooms figured by Sir R. Boyce illustrate expedients of the latter kind.



WHERE THE ANOPHELES MOSQUITO BREEDS: POOLS IN SIERRA LEONE.

AFTER RAIN: ANOPHELINE BREEDING-POOLS IN SIERRA LEONE.

Different kinds of mosquitoes breed in different places. The Anophelines prefer pools, marshes, lakes, rivers, and ponds. By the Public Health Ordinance of Sierra Leone in 1905, it was made a nuisance to have any collection of water, in a pool, well, barrel, or otherwise, containing mosquito larvæ.



SHUTTING OUT THE DEADLY YELLOW-FEVER MOSQUITO: A TEMPORARY SCREENED WARD IN ST. LUCY'S ALMSHOUSE, BARBADOS, WITH DOUBLE DOORS. Barbados is immune from malaria because the Anopheles mosquito does not exist in the island, but it suffers from another mosquito which carries the infection of yellow fever. "The patient," writes Sir Robert Boyce, "is to be at once placed under bars in charge of a nurse, and the room screened. The entrance to the room is to be through double doors."

contaminating food and drink from the dirty surroundings it affects. Sir Robert Boyce refers also to "Malta fever," which has disappeared simultaneously with the avoidance of the goats' milk which contains the germs of the ailment. Clearly it is not the insect alone which demands attention as a possible disease-carrier, and we may well admire and support the work of all investigators who, working in the fields of tropical medicine, save our race from its subtle foes.—ANDREW WILSON.



WHERE THE ANOPHELES MOSQUITO BREEDS: A WATER-HOLDING DRAIN ALONG A STREET IN BELIZE.

Belize is the principal town of British Honduras, in Central America.

"MOSQUITO OR MAN?" THE CONQUEST OF THE TROPICAL WORLD.

The illustrations on this page are reproduced from Sir Robert Boyce's book, "Mosquito or Man?" by courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Murray.



AN ARBOREAL BREEDING-GROUND FOR MOSQUITOES: A SAMAN TREE IN TRINIDAD COVERED WITH WATER-HOLDING PLANTS.

"In the Port of Spain, Trinidad, . . . the authorities have adopted the plan of cleaning the trees of these epiphytes. One Saman tree which was cleaned up . . . yielded twenty-six cartloads of epiphytes."



TO PREVENT THE STAGNATION OF MOSQUITO-BREEDING WATER: A LARGE CONCRETE STORM-WATER DRAIN IN TRINIDAD.

"There is an immense field for successful anti-mosquito work in drainage; the guiding principle being to prevent storm-water or water from any source remaining stagnant in pools or in any receptacles."

IN THE HEART OF LIBERAL CLUBLAND:
"RESULTS" AT THE NATIONAL LIBERAL.



ANNOUNCING THE VICTORY AT GREAT GRIMSBY: MR. DONALD MURRAY READING THE FIGURES.

Great Grimsby returned the Liberal candidate, Mr. T. Wing, by a majority of 322 over Sir George Doughty, who was elected in 1900 and in 1906.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MAX COWPER.

IN THE HEART OF UNIONIST CLUBLAND: "RESULTS" AT THE CONSTITUTIONAL.

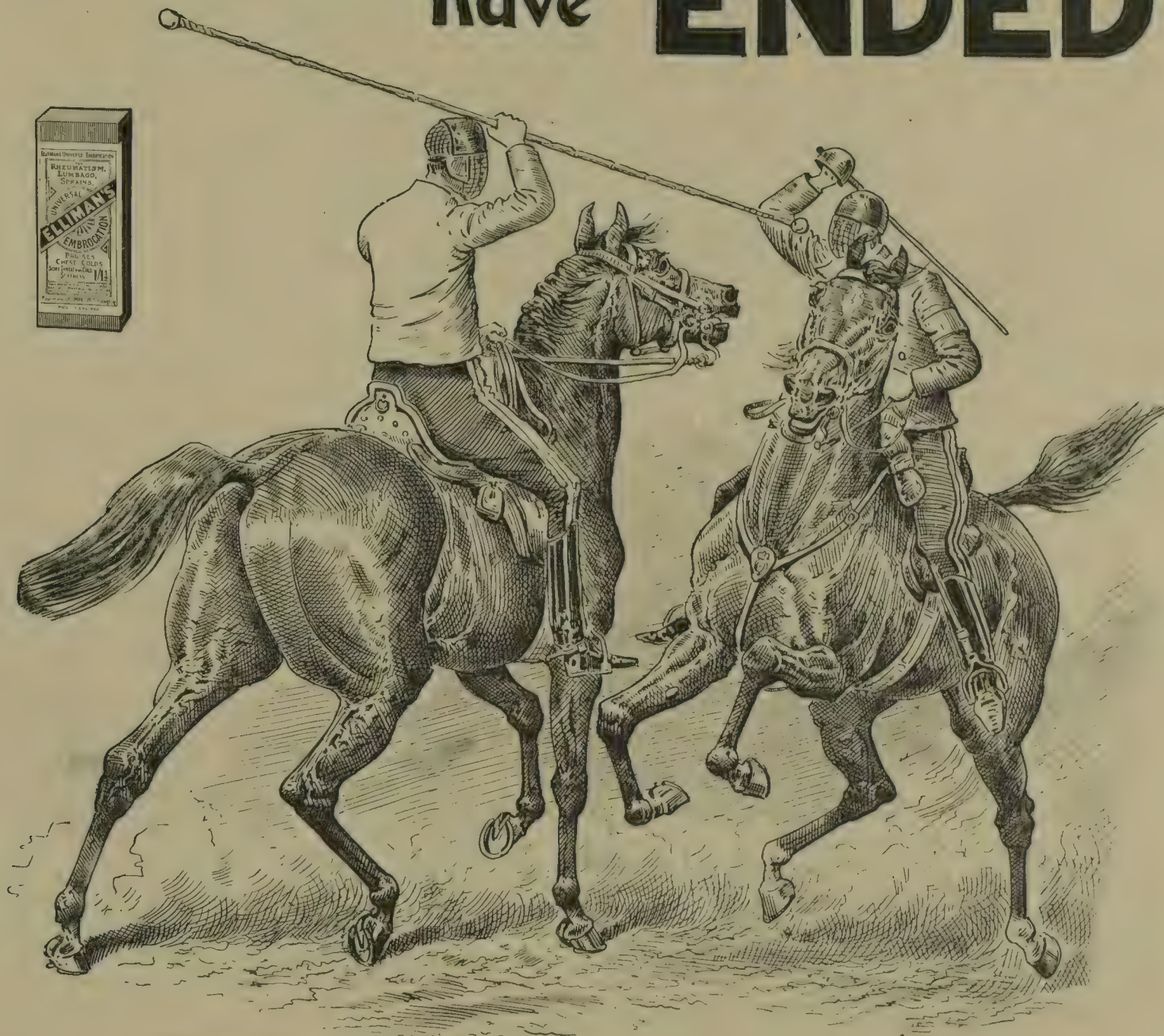
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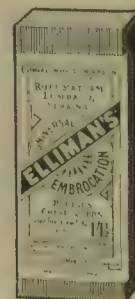
"WE ARE SEVEN": ANNOUNCING THE FIGURES OF SIX OF THE BIRMINGHAM POLLS.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was returned unopposed for Birmingham (West). The other six divisions also voted Unionist, a fact that surprised no one. The Birmingham results were received with the greatest enthusiasm at the Constitutional—as, of course, were the Unionist gains.

THE Knocks and Blows of Political Foes have **ENDED**



By **Elliman's**
those awfu' pains were



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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE Automobile Association have done much good work on behalf of motorists during their comparatively brief, but nevertheless successful, career. The value of their road-patrolling system cannot be too highly estimated, while their sign-posting, though a trifle garish in the eyes of colourists, is frequently of great service to tourists. They have lately added the boon of free legal assistance to members caught in the manifold toils of the Motor Act, and on Jan. 13 evidence of the importance of such assistance was given before the Divisional Court. It appeared that that sapient body, the Brentford Bench, presuming probably on the prerogative of the proverbial Three Kings, had refused to hear the case of a motorist against whom a summons had been issued for exceeding the speed limit, although he was duly represented by his solicitor, who pleaded guilty to the offence on his behalf.

After several adjournments, the Bench issued a warrant for the defendant's arrest. The Automobile Association, feeling that it was high time a halt was called to such high-handed proceedings, took up the case and applied to the high Court to quash the warrant. Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., and Mr. Harker appearing for the Association. After the case had been argued, the Divisional Court were unanimous that, in the circumstances, the defendant was sufficiently represented and that the Bench were bound to hear the case. The warrant was therefore quashed. For this relief much thanks. It is hard enough, when one receives a summons for some petty technical infraction of the Motor Car Act in some distant part of the country, particularly when the case is to be heard before tribunals of known motor-phobist tendencies, to know that heavy travelling-expenses must be incurred, in addition to the certain fine and costs. In future, it will be possible to save

time, money, and irritation by instructing a solicitor to plead guilty.

It is obvious and certain that, as horsed traffic disappears from the roads of this country, road-construction will be carried out on somewhat different lines, with a marvellous reduction in the cost of maintenance as compared with the present expenditure. It will be

It is, perhaps, well that I should remind those of my readers who have not yet taken out licences for their cars that this must be done on or before the 21st inst. Motorists should bear in mind that they no longer have the gentlemen of the Inland Revenue Department to deal with, but a series of County Council officials with new axes to grind and much zeal in their hearts. The London County Council were eager last year to impose smart-money on those who had delayed in obtaining licenses, and doubtless many, in ignorance that no such sums could be legally demanded, paid to save further trouble. With regard to the column set apart for the registered number and letters in the licence-form, I should like to quote Earl Russell on this point—"It is as well," writes his Lordship, "that all people making a declaration for establishment licences should know that there is no authority at all for this note, and that the statement that these particulars 'must be inserted' is false and misleading." The numbers and letters should not be given.

Mr. Frederic Coleman, the well known European representative of the White Company, has made a little discovery of great importance. I mean that though the matter appears trifling, it is of great importance to motorists driving at night. Mr. Coleman has been experimenting with his headlights and paraffin side-lights alight together and with the latter extinguished, and has found that he can discern the characteristics of the road ahead much better under the latter circumstances. I give the tip for what it is worth, but Mr. Coleman is not a man to speak without his book. I can quite imagine that one's vision would be all the clearer by the absence of beams of light between one's eyes and the acetylenes, as there would be no reflected light, however dim, from the bonnet, radiator-top, mud-guards, and the backs of the head-lights.



THE EFFECT OF ELECTIONEERING ON A MOTOR-CAR: MR. FRED T. JANE'S 90-H.P. BENZ CAR AFTER HIS PORTSMOUTH EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Fred T. Jane, the well-known naval expert, in supporting the candidature of Lord Charles Beresford, at Portsmouth, had his car badly knocked about by the crowd. Note the condition of the mud-guards, lamp and bonnet. He is here seen parading the town with a notice, "This is the result of trusting Portsmouth Radicals to be sportsmen. Vote for Beresford."

found possible to form road-surfaces capable of carrying motor traffic with the least possible road-resistance, which roads will remain in good condition without repair for periods much in excess of those that obtain to-day. Signs of this change are already abroad, thanks to an enlightened County Surveyor, particularly in Kent.

the tip for what it is worth, but Mr. Coleman is not a man to speak without his book. I can quite imagine that one's vision would be all the clearer by the absence of beams of light between one's eyes and the acetylenes, as there would be no reflected light, however dim, from the bonnet, radiator-top, mud-guards, and the backs of the head-lights.



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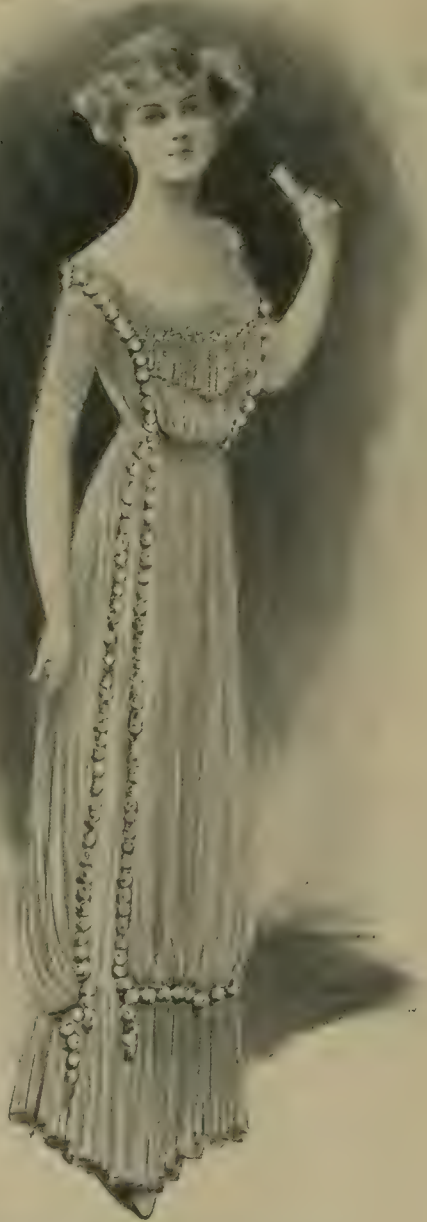
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LADIES' PAGE.

FOOD, the subject which above all others is the concern of the home-provisioning women of the nation, forms quite the leading topic at this election. The Free Trade party are circulating largely a leaflet giving a photograph of a French horse-butcher's well-stocked shop, and adding that "in Germany 300,000 horses are sold and eaten annually." Further, they make great play with the fact that Germans eat largely "black bread," which has an unpleasant sound: the reader imagines something as distasteful as that famous "black broth" of the Spartans, which a native of another more luxurious Grecian State found so detestable that he considered it to afford an adequate explanation of the far-famed valour of the Spartans in battle—life could not be worth cherishing when it had to be nourished on such abhorrent fare! The Tariff Reformers retort that the French and Germans eat horseflesh merely because they like it sometimes as a change from beef or pork; and as to the "black bread," which is really brown and made of rye flour, abundant testimony is forthcoming that it is preferred to white by a great many quite well-to-do persons, who have been brought up on it from infancy. There seems to be no doubt that rye flour is as nourishing as wheat flour, and that, indeed, our ordinary too-white wheaten bread compares badly as nourishment with the rye bread of Germany, though wholemeal wheaten bread is much preferable.

Probably there are various causes for the too-obvious and admitted physical degeneration of the present and on-coming generations. But certainly the almost universal substitution for the good old household bread of bread that is white before everything must be a very potent element. In the old days, the people's bread was usually made of stone-ground flour, known as "seconds," and containing a large part of the outer brown coat of the wheat, in which so much of the nourishment of the wheat-berry resides. In still earlier times, white bread was a monopoly of the rich—and, like a great many of their luxuries, it was one which the poor had no real reason to envy. The wealthier classes, however, can, and always do, make up for the comparative poorness of their bread by abundance of other forms of nourishment; the poor, who have to rely very largely upon bread for their sustenance, need it to be of the most nourishing sort possible. The rich, nevertheless, used often to prefer the coarser bread, just as some do now, and as the Germans (so we are being told) often prefer the rye bread. In one of the oldest records of the table of a nobleman in England, the Household Book of the Earl of Northumberland under Edward IV., it is set out that my lord and my lady and their elder children were always served at meals with not only "a manchet," that is, a small loaf of white bread, but also with "a trencher of household bread."

The Scottish peasantry are in like case with the English, for they have to a considerable extent given up



THE NEWEST FASHION FOR DANCING.

Untrained dance-frocks are now à la mode: the one sketched is in white chiffon trimmed with rosebuds and pearl beads; with a lace tucker.

the use of the oatmeal that made many past generations of their race strong and hardy. The late Sir William Chambers records that, in the middle of the eighteenth century, a peasant family in Scotland would eat oatmeal thrice daily, and little else; porridge came first—for breakfast; for supper, there was a thinner decoction of the same meal, called "sowens"; and for dinner, usually only a ball of oatmeal mixed up with butter or dripping, boiled in the same pot with a cabbage or other vegetables, and eaten with barley bannocks. On this frugal diet, splendid men and women, strong mentally as well as physically, were reared. Of course, such a monotonous diet is not to be desired or advocated, but the record is a hint as to a part of the daily provision—at least, when funds are low. The "sowens" consist of the smaller oats boiled till they form a sort of jelly, eaten with honey or milk, and those used to the dish are very fond of it. There is a true tale of a new ploughman who entered the kitchen of the farm for his supper just as the maid had poured out the "sowens" for the whole family into a series of little bowls; she went away with the pan, and the ploughman, being left alone, started on his supper. He emptied one of the bowls, then the next—and not very long afterwards, when the horrified servant returned, he remarked to her, "Lass, I would like my sowens a' in one dish, not in drippocks and drappocks like to-night."

Not all children can digest oatmeal, or indeed bread-and-milk. Harriet Martineau records that milk disagreed with her, and that for years she endured daily oppression of spirits and pain from a "lump in her chest" because she was obliged to eat bread-and-milk for breakfast and supper. Personally I have never been able to digest oatmeal. Children certainly ought to be trained, like Susannah Wesley's large brood, "never to choose their meat, but to eat of such things as are provided"; but the effect on their health must be noticed. For most youngsters wholemeal bread and oatmeal are both wholesome and agreeable enough.

While we hear much of bad times and lack of ready cash, the world is, in fact, more extravagantly "run" than ever. Who dreamed of giving over five guineas for a hat a few years ago? Now there are numbers of models shown at eight and ten pounds. In lingerie, again, the growth of luxury is striking. The materials grow more cobwebby, and the workmanship that is put upon such fragile stuff is of necessity more fine and slowly done. Then really handsome laces, Mechlin, Cluny, and Valenciennes, are used in profusion, and also, what is more costly still, very fine Irish crochet, which is worked in motifs by Irish cottage girls, and joined together by Brussels lace-workers, the product being at once strong and very fine and delicate, but quite expensive. The shapes of many of these luxurious *dessous*, moreover, our grandmothers would have fainted at—such as nightgowns cut in a low square at the neck, with Empire short corsages held in under the bust by ribbon and short, puffy sleeves also ribbon-decked.

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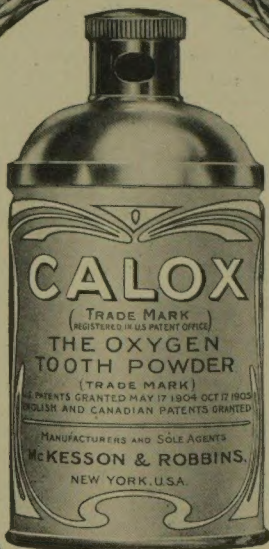
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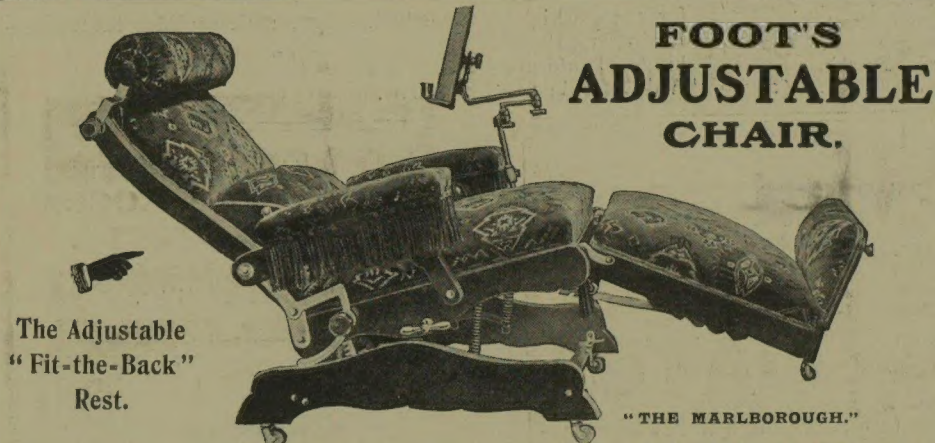
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Dec. 21, 1909) of MISS ELLEN MORRISON, of Basildon Park, Berks, who died on Dec. 23, is now proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £975,000, so far as can at present be ascertained. The testatrix bequeaths £100,000 each to the four daughters of her niece Bertha Sawbridge; £50,000 each to the six daughters of her nieces Alice Lucy Cumberbatch, the Hon. Hilda Eva Gough, and Lady Ethel Vincent; £50,000 to her companion, Miss Willmott; £20,000 to Robert Cooper; £25,000 each to the four children of her deceased brother Alfred; £10,000 each to Harold C. Moffatt, Ellen Long, Marian Talbot Smith, Dorothy Long, Theodosia Badcock, Bertha Downes, Lucy Headley, Edna Jordan, Catharine Brown, Blanche Moffatt, Dorothy Trafford, Ruby Clare Moffatt, and Phyllis Moffatt; £5,000 each to Edward H. B. Sawbridge, Constance Hitchins, Dorothy Grice, and Mary Downes; £5,000 to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading; £2,000 each to King Edward's Hospital Fund and the Church Missionary Society; £1,000 each to the Church Army and the Meath Home of Comfort, Godalming; £500 each to the Helena Nursing Home for Poor Ladies, Reading, and the Clevedon Convalescent Homes; and other legacies. To her niece Lady Ethel Vincent, widow of Sir Howard Vincent, she gives one seventh of the residue; and to her nieces Bertha Sawbridge, Alice Lucy Cumberbatch, and the Hon. Hilda Eva Gough, two sevenths each.

The will of MR. WILLIAM GARDNER, of Prestwich Lodge, Cheltenham, has been proved by his son, Canon G. L. H. Gardner, his daughter, Annie Armitage Gardner, and Sir Albert H. Hime, the value of the property amounting to £85,976. The testator gives £300 each to the Victoria Home for District Nurses, and the Female Orphan Asylum, Cheltenham; £10,000 each to his daughters Mabel Louise and Mary Eleanor; £17,000 to his daughter Annie Armitage; all real and leasehold estate to his son; £200 to Sir Albert Hime; and the residue to his three daughters.

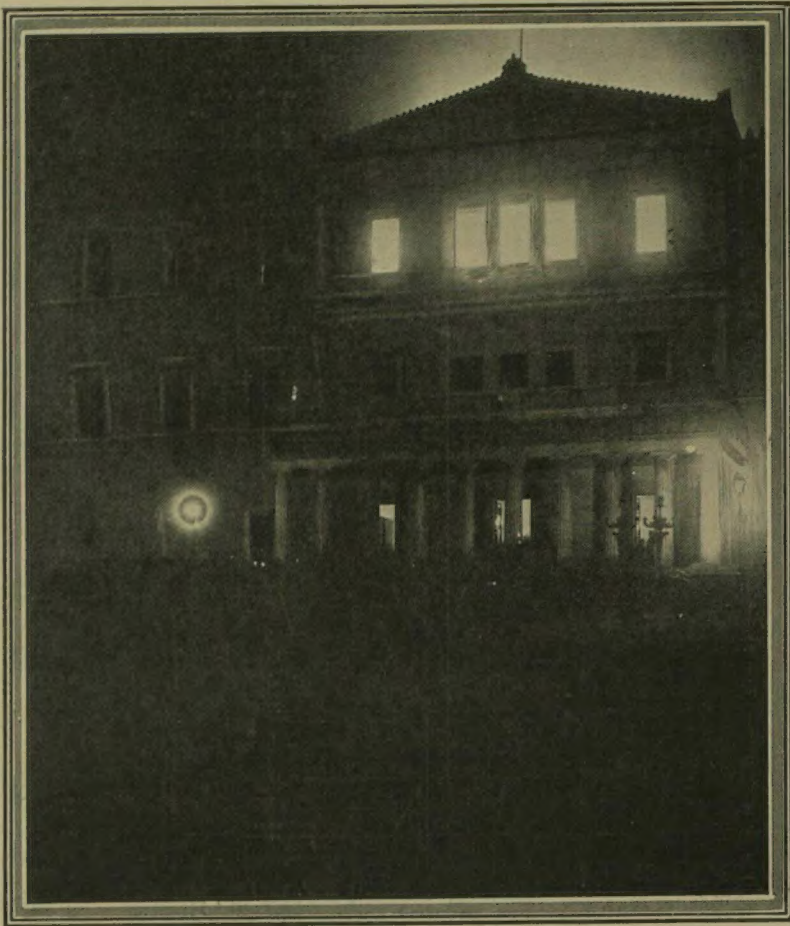
The will (dated Feb. 9, 1907) of CAPTAIN ERNALD EDWARD RICHARDSON, of Glanbrydan, Manordeilo, Carmarthen, who died on July 7, is proved, and the value of the real and personal estate sworn at £155,973. The testator gives to his wife £1,000, and during widowhood the use of Glanbrydan House, and her income is to be made up to £1,500 a year; to each executor £200; and legacies to servants. The property known as Gwestfa and the Coach and Horses Farm he leaves to his wife for life, and then as she may appoint to their children. The residue of the personal property he leaves in trust for his eldest son, and settles on him all the real estate.

The will (dated Nov. 4, 1896) of MR. EDWARD MALAM, of Mayfield, Bampton, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and of Hanley, Staffs, has been proved by Thomas Robinson, the value of the property being £53,510.

The testator gives an annuity of £100 to his wife; one fourth of the residue of the income to his sister, Edna Malam; "and as to the corpus of three-quarters in trust to purchase a site and erect a Convalescent Home, and endow the same for his native town of Tunstall to be called by his name."

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. James Martin, 27, First Avenue, Hove	£66,382
Mr. James Gage Snelling, Town Close Road, Norwich	£62,121
Miss Anne Ellen Sandars, Lower Loughton, Flint	£58,316



A FIRE THAT MIGHT HAVE CAUSED A SMALL INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATION
THE GREEK ROYAL PALACE AT ATHENS IN FLAMES.

At the time of the outbreak of the fire at the Greek Royal Palace, the British Minister, suddenly hearing the sound of volleys, and thinking trouble had broken out, asked for a force to be landed from the British war-ships to protect the Legation. By international law such a force is limited to twenty-five men, but some hundred British Marines, it is reported, marched to the Palace carrying the colours, and this aroused indignation among the Greek officers. The incident, however, was satisfactorily settled.

Mr. Henry Kirby, Cliff Terrace, Hartlepool	£38,826
Mr. George John McKay, of Kendal	£36,991
Mr. John Porter, Park House, Ringmer, Sussex	£34,025
Mr. Joseph Henry Vaughan, Royston, Herts	£32,058
Hon. James A. Douglas Home, 66, Curzon Street, Mayfair, and Bonkyl Lodge, Duns, Berwick	£30,633
Hon. Ronald E. M. Ramsay, Scots Guards, Brechin Castle, Forfar	£21,179

BOOKS OF REFERENCE

IT would be appropriate to call "The Literary Year Book," a copy of the 1910 edition of which we have received from Messrs. Routledge, the "Debrett" of the literary world. It is a volume which has become indispensable to all who are associated in any way with literature, journalism, and book-production. It contains not only a directory of authors, booksellers, publishers, printers, periodicals, libraries, and societies, but a large amount of other useful information, legal, technical, and literary. Eminent foreign writers, as well as British, are included in the list of authors, and there is an index of authors classified under their subjects. The chapter on Law and Letters is especially useful to authors and publishers, and the list of periodicals to outside contributors. The list of the various series of cheap reprints of standard books is of great interest.

Messrs. Routledge also send us a copy of their new "Every Man's Cyclopædia" (3s. 6d. net), which contains sections on Universal Biography, Historical Allusions, Battles and Sieges, a Gazetteer of the World, General Information, and Dictionaries of Law, Words Frequently Misspelt, Synonyms, Pseudonyms, and Abbreviations. In the list of words frequently misspelt it might have been better to give only the correct spellings, and not the errors. The section on General Information is very brief for the purpose, while the Gazetteer is also, of necessity, limited in scope. As a handy reference-book, however, "Every Man's Cyclopædia" will doubtless be exceedingly useful. The Universal Biography is particularly full, and the Historical Allusions are also very well done.

One of the handiest books of reference to newspapers and periodicals is "Willing's Press Guide" (1s.), published by Messrs. Willing and Co., 125, Strand. It is well printed, well arranged, and very easy of reference. Lists are given of newspapers and periodicals published, not only in the United Kingdom, but in the Colonies and in foreign countries. The alphabetical list of those issued in the British Isles is very full, and gives details as to the year of establishment, the price, the frequency of issue, and the publisher's name and address. There is also a useful classified list according to the special interests of the various publications.

From Messrs. Burns and Oates, 28, Orchard Street, W., we have received "The Catholic Directory" for 1910, being the seventy-third annual issue. It is, of course, the standard directory for English-speaking members of the Roman Church, and gives full information as to dioceses and parishes, schools for girls and boys, priests' addresses, and many other matters of interest to Catholics.

Motorists and aeronauts will find an extremely useful *vade-mecum* in a handy little pocket-volume called "The Motorist's and Aviator's Year-Book and Diary" for 1910, which is published, at 2s. net., by Mr. E. J. Larby, 1, Paternoster Avenue, E.C. It contains all kinds of information required by the cult, including an ABC Guide to Motor Law.

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Paris—Roberts & Co., 5, Rue de la Paix.

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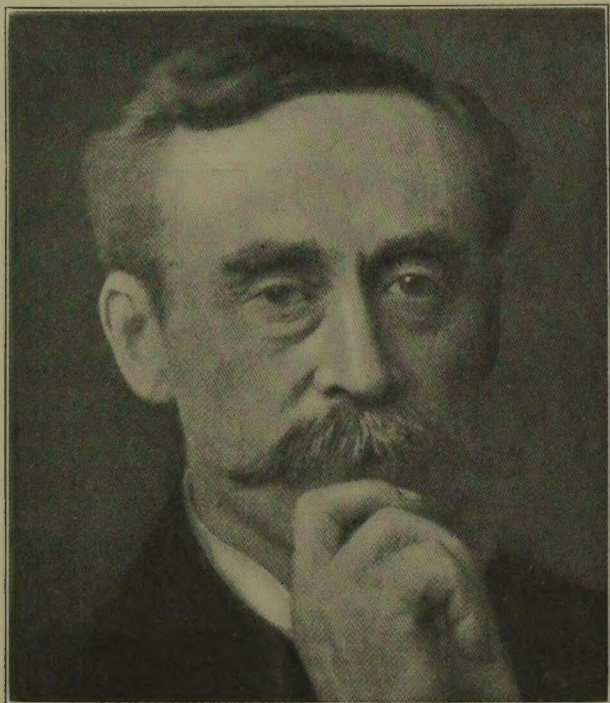
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COMMANDER ROBERT E. PEARY.

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Every parent in the Empire should tell his sons and daughters to read Peary's story. Every school should use it as a text-book. It is not only history, hot from the forge of life; it is character-building material, good for the development of will and courage.

As an intelligent man or woman, you positively need to read his narrative. Its value to you branches out in so many directions—it has education, patriotism, character, entertainment—that it is incalculable. Read it.

Peary's whole story, richly illustrated with hundreds of remarkable photographs, will appear exclusively in NASH'S for 1910.

The first large instalment will be published in the February number, which you should order from your newsagent now: otherwise he may be sold out before your order comes in. Every day you delay minimises your chance of being able to read Peary's

story immediately it is published, and when all the world will be talking about it



PEARY IN THE GREAT LONE SPACE.

PUBLIC OPINION AND PEARY.

Commenting upon the recent exposure of Dr. Cook and the final rejection of his "claims"

"THE TIMES," in a leading article, on Dec. 22, said:

"No rival henceforth challenges Commander Peary's claims to have carried off the great prize of Arctic discovery. The shameless effort which has been made to rob him of it can but strengthen his hold upon the admiration of the world."

"THE MORNING POST," on the same day, said:

"There is none seriously to dispute Commander Peary's claim to have been the first explorer to reach the North Pole. In striking contrast to the reception accorded to Dr. Cook's story, Commander Peary's claim has all along found ready acceptance among British explorers. His absolute sincerity—whatever his faults may be—has always been above suspicion among those who appreciated the simple directness of his elemental nature. From the first there has been no serious doubt of the truth of his story."

N.B.—The "Illustrated London News" has made arrangements by which it will publish in its issue of January 29 a photograph of the North Pole, taken by Commander Peary, as well as a number of most interesting photographs of the great expedition.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Church Congress of 1910, which will be held at Cambridge, is to take place a week earlier than usual. The opening day is Sept. 27. This change is owing to the necessity of holding the meeting out of term time.

The Bishop of Rochester is spending the first weeks of the year in Switzerland. He is expected back at Bishop's Court, Sevenoaks, before the end of the month.

Dr. Pollock, the Bishop Designate of Norwich, was a noted runner in his university days, and represented Cambridge University in the quarter-mile race against Oxford in 1880. Dr. Pollock was ordained in 1890, and is in his forty-seventh year. The new Dean of Norwich, Dr. Russell Wakefield, whose age is fifty-four, has a grown-up family. Dr. Pollock is still unmarried.

In view of the growing needs of the Church in Canada, the Rev. W. G. Boyd, one of the Chaplains of the Archbishop of Canterbury, went out last August to gather information as to the best way in which the Church at home could help. It is practically decided that Mr. Boyd shall return to Alberta in the spring of this year, and commence work on the lines of the Australian Bush Brotherhoods, with his headquarters at Edmonton, and possibly at other centres where the railways converge. Mr. Boyd had very successful parochial experience at Portsea, Haggerston, and Stepney.

The clerical obituary given in the *Church Times* for 1909 contains 461 names. The ages of 370 of them are mentioned, and these show the attainment of an average age of 71½ years. "It is certain," remarks the *Church Times*, "that the records of no other profession would show a like result. The fact is fully recognised in insurance offices."

The Cathedral of Hobart, Tasmania, has been reconstructed at a cost of £4000. The sanctuary has been paved with white marble, in memory of the late A. T. Whittington, son of Archdeacon Whittington. The sum of £1000 has been left by the late Mr. John Mitchell, for the purpose of filling the great east window of the Cathedral with stained glass. V.

In connection with the illustration in our issue of Jan. 8 of the sketch-model of the new Paul's Cross, the sculpture on which is by Mr. Bertram Mackennal, we omitted to mention that the general architectural design of the cross is the work of Mr. Reginald Blomfield, A.R.A. Mr. Blomfield is Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy, and has written many books on the subject, the latest being "The Mistress Art."

Devotees of skating, tobogganing, ski-ing, and curling will do well to possess themselves of "The Winter Sports Annual" for 1909-10, which tells where and how these delights may be enjoyed both abroad and at home. It has good maps and illustrations, and is published (at 2s. or 2.50 francs) at 1, Mitre Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

T. TURNER (Brixton).—In Problem No. 3246, 1. B to Q 3rd is not the author's intention, as you correctly divine. A B P at Black's Q Kt 2nd prevents the second solution.

G. P. D. (British Consulate, Damascus).—Your solution of Mr. Rudolph's problem is quite right. We will examine your new problem and report shortly.

K. D. W. B. (Amsterdam).—Of course, in all these things there must be some weak play, or such brilliancies would not come off.

Rev. J. W. SCOTT (South Molton).—Your problem is correct, but the style is scarcely that of a modern problem.

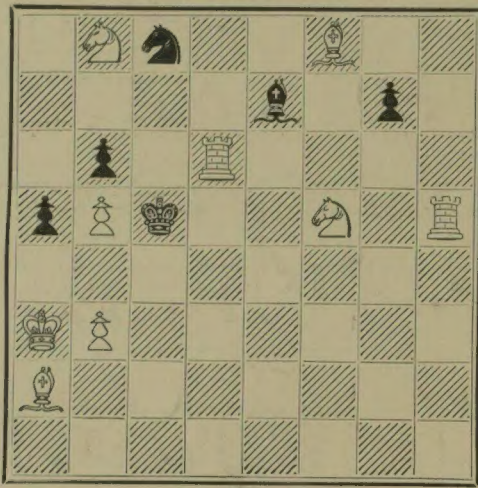
KARL SCHREINER (Pressburg) and F. R. GITINS.—Your problems shall appear at an early date.

JOSÉ M. DORDA (Lisbon).—We fear your problem admits of a second solution by 1. B to B 2nd.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 3412, 3413, and 3414 received from James H. Weir (Charters Towers, Queensland); of No. 3410 from H. N. Greenway (San Francisco); of No. 3420 from C. A. M. (Penang) and H. N. Greenway; of No. 3421 from R. Sandoral (Mexico City) and S. R. Bagchi (Calcutta); of No. 3423 from C. Field junior (Athol, Mass.), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), G. P. D. (Damascus), E. J. Muntz (Toronto), and R. J. Lonsdale (New Brighton); of No. 3424 from Mrs. Kelly (Lymington) and J. B. Camara (Madeira); of No. 3425 from Carl Prentke (Hamburg), A. W. Hamilton Gell (Exeter), J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), G. W. Moir (East Sheen), and J. Isaacson (Liverpool).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3426 received from J. A. S. Hanbury (Birmingham), H. M. Pridaux, T. Turner (Brixton), R. Worters (Canterbury), J. F. G. Pietersen (Kingswinford), H. S. Brandreth (Weybridge), J. D. Tucker, G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), F. R. Gitins (Small Heath), G. W. Moir, Loudon McAdam (Southsea), Hereward, W. H. Winter (Medstead), Sorrento, T. Roberts (Hackney), E. J. Winter-Wood, A. G. Beadell (Winchelsea), R. C. Widdecombe (Saltash), L. Schlu (Vienna), Captain Challice, and J. Cohn (Berlin).

PROBLEM No. 3428.—By J. PAUL TAYLOR.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3425.—By G. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.

WHITE.
1. Q to B 6th
2. Mates accordingly

BLACK.
Any move

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. J. H. BLAKE and E. O. JONES.

(French Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	15. Kt to Q 4th	Kt takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	16. Kt to B 6th	Q to B 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	17. Kt takes B (ch)	Q takes Kt
4. P takes P		18. Q takes Kt	B to K 3rd
		19. Kt to R 5th	
		20. B takes Kt	P takes B
		21. Q to K Kt 3rd	P to B 4th
		22. P to B 3rd	Q to K 6th
		23. Kt to B 6th (ch)	Resigns

Analysis has pretty well established that this variation should result in a drawn game.

4. P takes P
5. B to K Kt 5th
6. Q to Q 2nd
7. B to Q 3rd
8. K Kt to K 2nd
9. Castles Q R
10. P to K R 4th
11. Kt to Kt 3rd
12. Q Kt to K 2nd
13. K to Kt sq
14. P takes P

16. Kt to B 6th
17. Kt takes B (ch)
18. Q takes Kt
19. Kt to R 5th

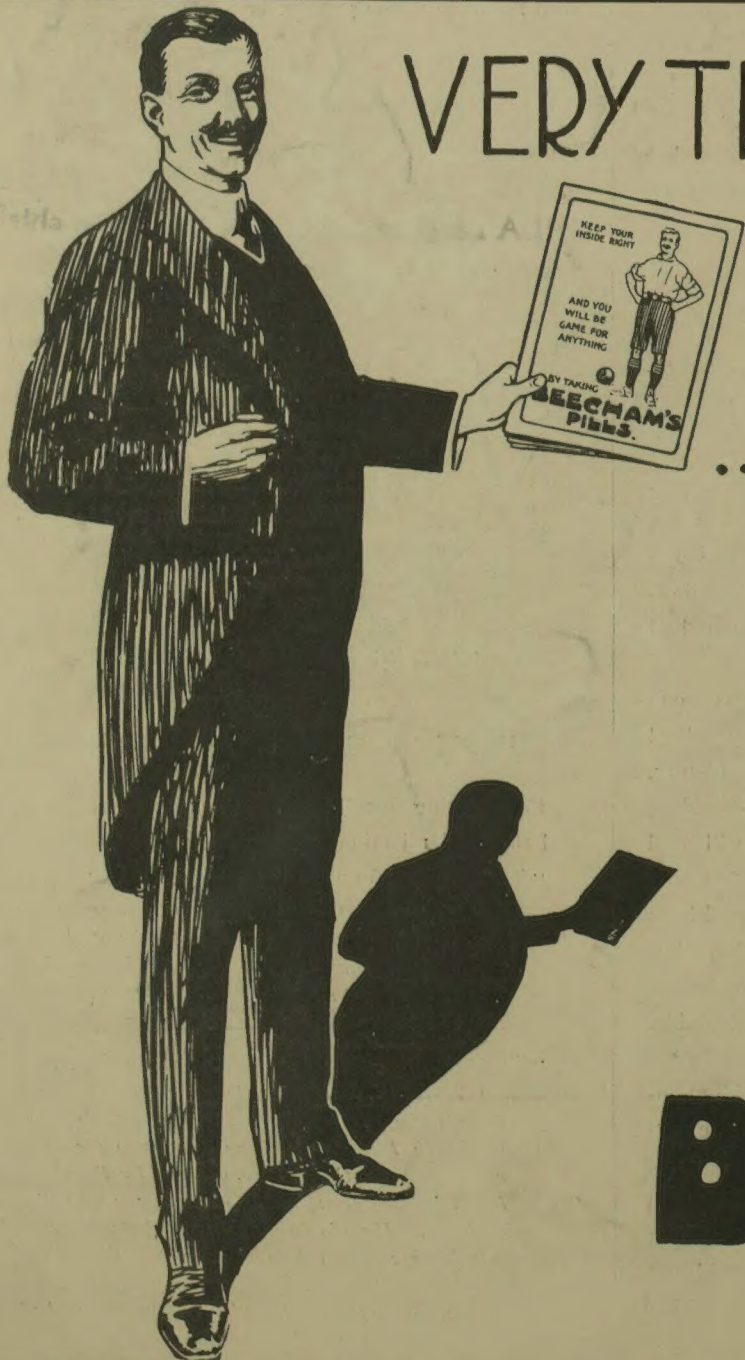
Besides laying a pretty trap, into which Black forthwith walks, this move is so strong that we cannot see how Black is to save himself.

20. B takes Kt
21. Q to K Kt 3rd
22. P to B 3rd
23. Kt to B 6th (ch)

In "Chess Chatter and Chaff," by Philip H. Williams, the *Chess Amateur*, Stroud, Glos., we are not quite sure whether Mr. Williams is more indebted to his humour for his chess than he is to his chess for his humour. In both there are the same play of fancy, the quick, unexpected turns, and the surprising dénouement; even the stratagems and the checks are common to each. The result, whatever is the right apportionment of cause and effect, is thoroughly enjoyable, and one can turn from prose to problem in this little work without any sense of dislocation, because the same sparkling spirit runs through every page of the book. We heartily commend it to all who can appreciate pretty construction and clever chaff, as well as to problem-students who wish to realise the meaning of "style" in problem-construction. We ought to add a word of praise for the photographic illustrations which almost go to prove that Mr. Williams might have been an artist had he not met with a chess-board.

Messrs. Mappin and Webb, the famous Sheffield firm, whose establishments in London and Paris are also so well known, are this year celebrating their centenary. All the women employees at the Royal Works in Norfolk Street, Sheffield, were recently entertained to a tea, concert, and dance at the Temperance Hall. The guests numbered about three hundred, and the Bishop of Sheffield, who was present, made a speech. The firm of Joseph Mappin and Sons, engravers, was founded in 1810. About 1870 Mr. John Newton Mappin established the separate firm of Mappin and Co., which soon after became that of Mappin and Webb. The two rival houses were amalgamated in 1903 as Mappin and Webb, Ltd. In 1907 the splendid premises in Oxford Street were built at a cost of £60,000.

Those who require garden-buildings, furniture and tools, or portable buildings of any description, would be well advised to consult the clearance sale catalogue of Messrs. William Cooper, Ltd., Horticultural Providers, of 761, Old Kent Road, London, S.E. Their works cover an area of over five acres, and in their list is every possible variety in the way of garden requisites, as well as larger structures, such as iron churches (and ecclesiastical furniture), pavilions, and bungalows. They also supply billiard-tables in various sizes. Among the numerous articles for gardens or farms are conservatories and frames, gates and fences, heating and watering apparatus, garden-rollers, mowing-machines, troughs and bins, garden-furniture, kennels, poultry-sheds, hutches and pigeon-cotes, and motor shelters.



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..AND YOU'LL HAVE A GOOD
INSIDE LEFT

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